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SIXPENCE.

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The Dean.



THANKSGIVING FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES'S SAFE RETURN: THE KING, THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AND THEIR CHILDREN IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY, MAY 13.

DRAWN BY MAX COWPER, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The service followed the precedent set by the King when he returned from India thirty years ago. The Dean of Westminster preached from Luke xxii., 27. The Psalm was "Give the King thy judgments, O Lord, and thy righteousness unto the King's son."

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

IT seems likely that some sort of general inquiry will be made into the ethical atmosphere of the police force. There are possibilities of exaggeration on both sides. There is one class of persons, chiefly consisting of old ladies of enormous wealth, who believe that the policeman of London is a kind of knight errant. They believe that on the vigil of his appointment he watches his helmet, truncheon, and large boots in some dim and sacred chapel. They believe that he receives an accolade from the truncheon of the inspector, that he vows to rescue ladies and to slay tyrants, and that he would wear his lady's colours on his helmet if the rules of the service permitted it. Of that view, though it is extremely common among the educated classes, we need not speak; obviously it is one of the innumerable delusions of mere wealth. People talk of the ignorance of the poorer classes; but the ignorance of the richer classes is something far more astonishing and decisive. Then, on the other hand, there are a few able and exaggerative men, trained in a Continental tradition of revolution and suppression, who really believe the London policeman to be a political detective of devilish cunning and frightful malice. I have known men who lowered their voices and glanced furtively around them before saying that they did not like the House of Lords, or did not feel any affection for the Archbishop of Canterbury. They barred all their doors and whispered to each other that Lord Rosebery was not the best Prime Minister. They met in vaults under the Thames, and decided to vote for Labour representation.

The police, of course, are neither the noble fellows that they are made out by their friends, nor the atrociously clever fellows that they are made out by their enemies. Broadly, their faults and merits are the faults and merits of the working-class from which they are drawn. Broadly, their merit is that they are brave, that they are normally good-humoured, that they are, in an elephantine way, even sometimes good-natured, and above all that they are, like all the English proletariat, really humorous. Their vice is that they are, like the whole English people, snobs and respecters of persons. You hear stories of their kindness, but it is always from well-dressed people. You hear stories of their harshness; it is always from the poor. This is not a mercenary plan; it is a religion. Wealth is the romance of the poor. Snobbishness is the poetry of policemen. In this they are not to be denounced for being policemen so much as for being Englishmen. They are hearty, healthy specimens of the English democracy, not much better or worse in themselves than the rest of the democracy. And the democracy has no democratic sentiment.

I saw on a poster yesterday, set out with all the proper sensational simplicity, the following words—

"WEST-END MORALS: GOVERNMENT INQUIRY."

I have really no idea what it means, but it would seem that the Government inquiry would need to be on a rather large scale. The matter is all the more stimulating because a Government inquiry into the morals of the West End would include, among other things, a Government inquiry into the morals of the members of the Government. But I certainly think that some step of this kind ought eventually to be taken. When we speak of studying social problems, it is always supposed that we mean studying the condition of the lower classes. Why should we not go and investigate a Duke or two? Why should we not go and talk kindly to fashionable ladies, and give them advice upon their housekeeping? They need the advice more than the others, and whereas advising the poor is merely an act of kindness, advising the rich would be an act of courage as well. I do not wish to destroy with a word (as I could, of course, easily do) all the multitudinous systems of charity organisation, popular instruction, practical philanthropy, and social reform, which are at work in modern London. But I should like to make it an absolute and iron rule that nobody should be allowed to give a poor man any kind of advice which had not been offered the prosperous, very hot-tempered Colonel round the corner. If you have any message to mankind, if you have any gospel of social living, try it on a violent Colonel. If you have any wise solution of the Temperance Problem, try it on a violent Colonel. He is a man, and if your ethics are human they apply to him. He is a citizen, and if your scheme is civic it applies to him. He is also a man very rich and important, and if you move him to tears in the first interview (which we may assume to be more or less probable) you have done more for your gospel than by worrying weary and inarticulate labourers. If you will advise the violent Colonel with £2000 a year, you are an enthusiast. If you will not advise him, you are a coward and a bully of the poor.

These floating meditations come to me merely from reading the large head-lines; if I read the print they symbolise, I should probably find the matter very dull and

insignificant. In fact I am inclined to think that in this matter I have discovered the true method of reading the newspapers. I commend it to Mr. Balfour; it is altogether in his line. The real way of reading the newspapers is to read nothing but the posters and head-lines. If we read nothing but these, we can keep, like a perpetual childhood, the belief that wonderful things are really happening on every side of us. If we are unwise enough to read the journalistic text itself, we discover that nothing has happened at all.

The visit of the German Burgomasters is one of a series of visits of great civic dignitaries to each other which have of late been growing gratifyingly frequent. I hope the thing will be taken seriously, as a mark of the returning importance of cities. I cannot understand why burgesses and aldermen should have been so persistently made game of in literature and popular philosophy. Why are city fathers always supposed to be ugly? They are no uglier than noblemen: they couldn't be. Why are they supposed to be fat? I should be the last to object to the city father if he was fat: you cannot have too much of a good citizen. But is he? The only burgesses I ever knew were singularly lean and rather young than otherwise. Then it is alleged against them that they are gluttonous and fond of good living. But here we must distinguish. The honest burgher loves a banquet because it is a banquet: a festive and exceptional thing. He enjoys soup with solemnity: which is the only way of enjoying anything. There is a certain simplicity, child-like as well as childish, with which he throws himself into the matter; or rather (to speak more strictly), throws the matter into himself. But the aristocrat, the really luxurious man, does not enjoy a city banquet, simply because to him it is not a city banquet, but an ordinary meal. He does not see all the dainties picked out (as it were) against an immense and permanent background of boiled mutton. He has trifled with everything ingenious, and the only thing that can entertain him is novelty. It is much better to be the gobbling alderman than to be such a man as he. It is immeasurably higher and nobler to be a glutton than to be an epicure. Children are gluttons; and gluttons are in some sense children; and of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

The freshness of the soul in such characters can be tested by one very simple point. Nothing proves the freshness of souls more than the fact that they always want the old things. Children always want sweets. Aldermen (I am told) always want turtle soup. Their perpetual return to this substance has passed into a proverb; by all accounts they dream of a great green sea of turtle. But if they do they prove that they are not really luxurious. They prove they have not really had too much. The refined epicure, the aristocrat, would not have kept turtle soup so long in fashion. He would have gone on long ago to sun-fish soup, dog-fish soup, flying-fish soup, octopus soup, shark soup, whale soup, craken soup, sea-serpent soup. Divers would grope among the deep-sea monsters, whalers would sail under the awful white walls of the Pole, in order that he might have a new *hors-d'œuvre*. For it is not the jolly man, the man who can enjoy gigantically, who makes a noise and riot on the earth. The man with a gigantic power of enjoyment goes through life very quietly; for he can enjoy quiet things. The man who conquers the whole earth to furnish his enjoyments is the man who cannot enjoy. The glutton is the man who can enjoy food; the epicure is the man who cannot.

Again, it is said, in the course of this queer campaign against the civic character, that the burgess is vulgar. Again, there are two words to that. The burgess has shown of recent years some slight tendency to be vulgar; but that is only because he had shown some tendency to step outside his own actual burgess rank. There is nothing vulgar about the man who, in some play of Shakspeare or Fletcher or Ford, bears the title of "Citizen," the noblest of all earthly names. The bourgeois is not at all vulgar: only the Bourgeois Gentilhomme. Sir Gorgius Midas is vulgar; not because he is a merchant, but because he is a Knight. The burgher has become vulgar exactly in so far as he has left off being a burgher. He has become vulgar exactly in so far as he has condescended to be a gentleman.

If we can get rid of this irrational caricature, we may reinstate the city and the citizen in their old dignity. It is a very old dignity. It is much older than other dignities. The noble is a *nouveau riche* compared to the bourgeois. The city is the oldest thing in European civilisation. It is older than the Crown; it is older than the nation. London is older than England. Paris is older than France. Long before the dim birth of our ancient aristocratic houses the whole world wished to claim to be a citizen of the city of Rome. Our European politics all began in municipal politics before then. And they are ending in municipal politics again now. Everywhere we hear of parish councils and local powers. Athens and Thebes are returning.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"RAFFLES," AT THE COMEDY.

IN a novel, where the author is less hampered by tradition, it is possible to place the sympathetic criminal in a setting of comedy; but on the stage we love to take our "Jim the Penman" and our "Captain Swift" *au grand sérieux*. That is to say, we love to overlook the crime in our pity for the criminal. The easy-going, debonair outlaw who has no serious moments and awakens no sentimental interest is not calculated to prove very attractive to an audience which likes "sex" sniggered at in musical comedy rather than discussed in problem-drama, and has the greatest horror of the realist's resolve to portray things "as they are." So it may be doubted whether "Raffles," gentleman cricketer and amateur cracksman, will win over the London public. Mr. Gerald Du Maurier represents him with agreeable *insouciance*, a fine air of good breeding, and, when occasion arises, with a real feeling for the situation of a man at bay. But a burglar who "burgles" half from love of loot and luxury, half from an æsthetic enjoyment of his opportunities for baffling the detective, is not exactly a character you can make sentimental, much less heroic, so the fate of Messrs. Hornung's and Presbrey's "Raffles," charming and gallant gentleman as he is, must still be said to hang in the balance.

"THE SHULAMITE" AT THE SAVOY.

The leading character of "The Shulamite," a three-act play founded on a similarly named novel by Messrs. Askew and Knoblauch, is an elderly Boer farmer who, ruling his life by patriarchal standards, has lately married a beautiful girl reared in the comparatively Anglicised district of Cape Colony. The intruding party in the duel of sex with which the story deals is a young Englishman who has been forced into exile, and into the office of overseer on the Boer's farm, through the melodramatic expedient of a drunken wife. But cleverly as the play's atmosphere is suggested, its "unhappy" ending will scarcely satisfy every taste, because it is made necessary only by the heroine's unavailing remorse and obstinate superstition. Still, the second act of "The Shulamite," which shows how the grim husband was eliminated from the equation, affords the spectator a succession of thrills, and plays on the nerves with most eerie and moving effect. The scene is an old barn, bare and almost sordidly picturesque. The time is evening, with a thunderstorm raging out of doors. And the *dramatis personæ* are old Simeon Krillet and his young wife, he rejoicing over her news that she is soon to be a mother, she fearful for the safety of her lover, who is out in the storm, and wondering how she shall recant that fable of approaching maternity, with which she contrived to escape a flogging. In the scenes of confession and decisive action that ensue, the Savoy players act with admirable sincerity and breadth of style. Mr. Norman McKinnel depicts the old farmer's shame and rage on discovering his wife's treachery and estrangement with rare strength and simplicity. Mr. Ainley, who has to fill the difficult rôle of a man who unwittingly loves his neighbour's wife and who, to save her, kills his neighbour, makes love with splendid fervour and runs amok in a fine frenzy of passion; while Miss Lena Ashwell—interpreting once more a character dear to herself and to the author of "Keynotes," plays with a child-like air of hopeless surrender, first to happiness and then to misery, that is as convincingly natural as it is irresistibly affecting.

A FAMOUS BALLET REVIVED.

"Coppelia" has been a favourite for so long upon the Continent that its production in London was only a matter of time. Indeed, had not the Empire authorities chosen to produce it, we believe that "Coppelia" might have seen the light this year at the Opera. In the Empire version the final tableau disappears, but certain music is taken from it to serve as an entr'acte and supply the final galop. M. Alexandre Genée, who is responsible for the production, is to be congratulated upon his success in preserving within the limits set before him all the original dances; where he has added anything the addition is tasteful and ingenious. The title-rôle is taken, of course, by Mlle. Adeline Genée, who is seen for the first time in several years in a part that is worthy of her. The exquisite beauty of her art is exhibited in a series of most complicated movements, which may well be the despair of other dancers. Of special interest and amazing difficulty are the steps founded upon a Slavonic dance-movement in the first tableau, while the bolero danced in the second seems to fulfil the spectator's ideal of perfection in movement. M. Genée has restored the coryphées to their proper place, and the support that they give to the *prima ballerina* recalls the best tradition of classical ballet. For all that it is classical in some aspects, "Coppelia" moves in brightest fashion from first to last, telling its amusing story in simplest fashion. Délibes' music preserves its charm, and popular dances such as the mazurka and csardas are given with a dash and spirit that are irresistible.

PARLIAMENT.

THE last day's debate on the second reading of the Education Bill brought to his feet Mr. Healy, that master of mordant eloquence. He had been astonished to find that the Book of Common Prayer was only the schedule of an Act of Parliament, and understood at last the meaning of Nonconformity. But this Bill was the Nonconformist Act of Conformity, and Cowper-Temple was one of the new British Apostles. If they put into this Bill the simple Bible teaching, the answer would be, "Oh, no; let us leave it to the County Council, so that the body which is elected to look after our drainage may deal with our doxology." He would rather have his children taught his faith than the use of the globes. He could not spell himself, nor parse an English sentence. But he believed in the Infinite Christ to come, and that their children, whatever their distresses, their misfortunes or their poverty, if they practised the lessons given them by the priest in Catholic schools, would receive a rich reward. Mr. Asquith stated that the Government were willing to listen in Committee to reasonable suggestions and make harmonious adjustments, while Mr. Birrell maintained that the Government were completing the work of Mr. Balfour, who in November 1902 said that the trust deeds had to be remodelled. The second reading was carried by 410 votes to 204.

Although the Coal Mines (Eight Hours) Bill was, as usual, opposed by the Durham and Northumberland Miners' representatives, the Bill was read a second time on the understanding that there would be a Government inquiry with a view to friendly action.

The Plural Voting Bill gave Mr. Harcourt his opportunity. He wondered why the Opposition had never matured a scheme for granting new votes to old acres. The Universities would receive no exceptional disfavour under the Bill. He was convinced that the poorest curate would spend his last stamp on a proxy to secure the return of Sir William Anson. The electors of the City would think no sacrifice too great which maintained for them the mercantile experience and fiscal detachment of their present members. He confessed he could not bear to see Mr. Chamberlain trying to sweep back the Atlantic of progress with the mop of privilege, for he learned his Radicalism at the right hon. gentleman's knees twenty years ago. The result was that he lisped in programmes, for the programmes came. In the words used by Lord Randolph Churchill to Lord Hartington, he said, "Come over and help us." At which Mr. W. Redmond interpolated, "You'll be ruined if he does." The vote gave a Government majority of 308.

In the House of Lords the Government received a defeat on the report stage of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, Lord Ebury carrying an amendment by 38 votes to 32. This permits companies to continue to call themselves chemists and druggists.

AT THE BOOKSELLERS.

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THE WORLD'S NEWS.

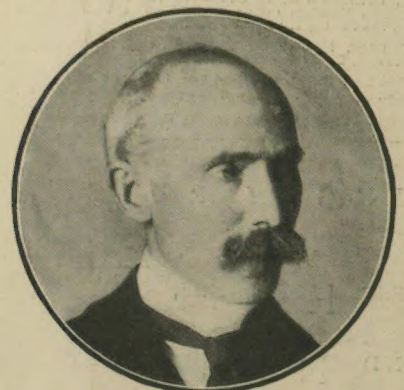
Thanksgiving Service at Westminster Abbey.

On Sunday last the Prince of Wales attended a special thanksgiving service at Westminster Abbey to return thanks publicly for his safe arrival in England after the Indian tour. The King, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princes Edward and Albert and Princess Mary of Wales were present, and by the Prince's special desire the 300 bluejackets from H.M.S. *Renown*, 100 from H.M.S. *Terrible*, a detachment of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, and the Naval band of the *Renown* came up from Portsmouth to attend the service. The Dean of Westminster preached the sermon, and reminded the congregation that just thirty years ago Dean Stanley had preached in his place on the return of the King (then Prince of Wales) from India. The National Anthem brought an impressive service to a close, and a collection made on behalf of naval and military charities realised nearly £140, which will be divided between the Royal Seamen and Marines' Orphans' Schools and Female Orphan Home and the Church of England Soldiers' Institute. By the King's command, regular worshippers were admitted to the Abbey, and the service was attended by nearly every member of the Prince of Wales's suite and over a hundred of the royal servants. Among those who attended the service were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and ten representatives of the Board of Admiralty, Sir Arthur and Lady Bigge, the Hon. Derek Keppel, and Lord William Cecil. By reason of their family bereavement the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia were absent.



H. E. MUSURUS PASHA,
Turkish Ambassador in London.

After a long illness Lord Currie died on May 12 at his Hampshire residence, Hawley, Blackwater. Since he retired from the Embassy in Rome in 1902 he had been in failing health, and for some time past there had been no hope of his recovery. Philip Henry Wodehouse Currie was the fourth son of Mr. Raikes Currie, at one time member for Northampton. His mother was Lady Sophia Wodehouse. He was born in 1834, was educated at Eton, and at the age of twenty entered the Foreign Office. He rose rapidly in the public service. He held a junior appointment at St. Petersburg in 1856, and in the two following years he was Précis-writer to the Earl of Clarendon, then Secretary of Foreign Affairs; and in 1863, the year of the Prince of Wales's marriage, Mr. Currie was attached to Lord Wodehouse's special mission to the King of Denmark. In 1874 Mr. Currie became Senior Clerk at the Foreign Office. In 1878 he was joint secretary with Mr. Montague Corry, afterwards Lord Rowton, to the Embassy which represented this country at the Berlin Conference. During that meeting his abilities were remarked by Bismarck, Lord Beaconsfield, and Lord Salisbury, and he was put in charge of the affairs of Cyprus. In 1889 he was appointed Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and in 1894 he became our Ambassador at Constantinople, where he distinguished himself by the skilful conduct of affairs during the Armenian trouble. From Constantinople Sir Philip went to Rome, his last diplomatic appointment. In 1899 he was raised to the Peerage.



SIR J. N. JORDAN,
New Ambassador to China.

Sir John Newell Jordan, who, it is said, will succeed Sir Ernest Satow as British Minister to China, has had much experience that will be valuable to him in his new position. Until recently he was H.B.M. Minister-Resident at the Court of Korea, and he has been Assistant Chinese Secretary to the British Legation at Peking, Chinese Secretary, Consul-General in Korea, and Chargé d'Affaires. He was born at Balloo, County



M. GOREMYKIN,
New Russian Prime Minister.

Down, in 1852, and married Annie Howe, daughter of Dr. Cromie, Clough, County Down, in 1885. Sidi Mahomed El-Hadj, Bey of Tunis, who died on May 11, was born on June 24, 1855, and succeeded his father, Sidi-Ali Bey, in June 1902. The new Bey is his cousin, Nasr Bey, son of one of Sidi-Ali's younger brothers. Tunis has been a French Protectorate for five-and-twenty years.

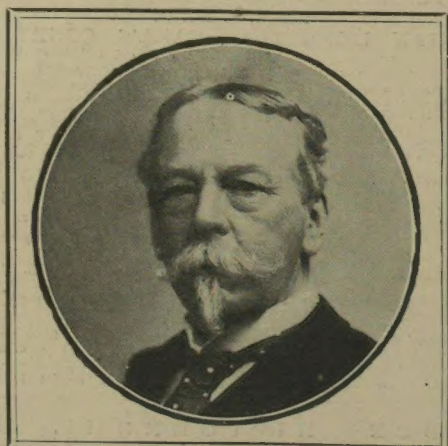
His Majesty's Government, his Majesty's Opposition, and those others who go to make up the Houses of Parliament, will join in congratulating Mr. Austen Chamberlain on his engagement. Miss Ivy Muriel



MISS IVY MURIEL DUNDAS,
Engaged to Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

Dundas, who is to marry the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, is the daughter of Colonel H. L. Dundas—late East Yorkshire Regiment, and chief Staff Officer at Gibraltar—of Byrness, Datchet, Bucks.

His Excellency Stephen Musurus Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, who must have been decidedly busy of late, knows his London well. Immediately upon entering the diplomatic service in 1861, he came to this country, and served successively as Second Secretary, First Secretary, Councillor, and Chargé d'Affaires at the Turkish Embassy. In 1881 he



THE LATE LORD CURRIE,
Formerly Ambassador at Constantinople.

became Ambassador at Rome; for four years from 1896 he was Prince of Samos; in 1900 he became a member of the Political Section of the Council of State; and three years later he was promoted to the highest rank of civil functionaries, Vizier. He was born in January 1841, and married Marie, daughter of the late Sir John



THE LATE SIDI MAHOMED EL-HADJ,
Bey of Tunis.

Antoniades. His father, the late Musurus Pasha, represented the Ottoman Empire in London from 1851 till 1885.

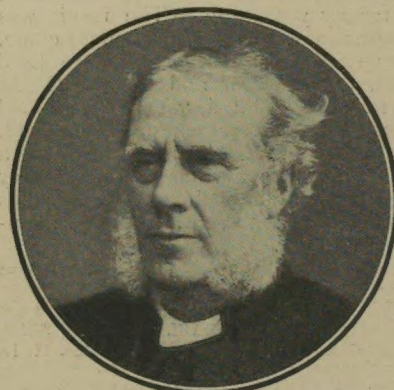
Count Witte has been succeeded in the Russian Premiership by M. Goremykin, who was Minister of the Interior before M. Sipiaguin held that office. It is believed, in spite of rumours that the new Premier is a reactionary, that he will carry out Count Witte's views. M. Goremykin was extremely unwilling to accept the heavy responsibility of office.

Sir William Dunn, Bt., has just made a donation of £50,000 to the Presbyterian Church of England, to be held under trustees for various purposes. Sir William is the senior partner in the banking and mercantile firm of William Dunn and Co., and was born at Paisley in 1833. He was formerly M.P. for Paisley.



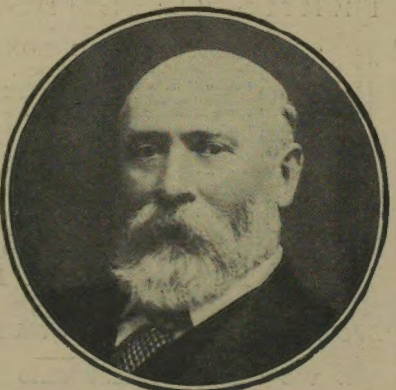
NASR BEY,
New Bey of Tunis.

In the Very Rev. Edward Craig Maclure, Dean of Manchester, there died, on May 8, a most hardworking Churchman and educationist. Dr. Maclure, who was in his seventy-third year, was the eldest son of a Manchester merchant. Educated at Manchester Grammar School and at Brasenose College, Oxford, he was ordained in 1857, and became curate of St. John's Ladywood, Birmingham. Later he held cures at St. Pancras, Habergam-Eaves, Burnley, and Rochdale. In 1890 he was Archdeacon-designate of Manchester, and was appointed Dean. At Burnley and Rochdale he was instrumental in getting valuable works of church restoration and extension carried out, and he was at various times Chairman of the School Board at Burnley and at Manchester, Chairman of the School



THE LATE VERY REV. E. C. MACLURE,
Dean of Manchester.

Sultan waited as long as he dared, and then yielded to the British demands, in connection with what is now known as the Tabah Incident. The Turkish garrisons have been withdrawn from Egyptian territory, and an Anglo-Turkish Commission is to delimit the frontier on the lines authorised by the dispatch sent from the Grand Wazeir in Constantinople to Lord Cromer fourteen years ago. Students of political affairs will not fail to see that by accepting an Anglo-Turkish Commission the Sultan has been forced to recognise the preponderating influence of Great Britain in Egypt. The Liberal Government is to be congratulated upon giving the lie to the Continental tradition that Liberalism is without a strong foreign policy. There need be no hesitation in declaring that had Sir Edward Grey or Sir Nicholas O'Connor shown any hesitation in dealing with the pretensions put forward by the Porte, this country would have been plunged into war. The smallest sign of uncertainty would have



SIR W. DUNN, Bt.,
Benefactor of the Presbyterian Church.

availed to harden the Padishah's heart. For some years past Cairo has been a hot-bed of Turkish intrigue, and the Sultan has been led to adopt the dangerous belief that inasmuch as Egypt is one of his suzerain States, and the Hedjaz belongs to him, there can be no frontier question between Egypt and the Hedjaz with which another Power has any grave concern. Abdul Hamid's prestige has suffered a heavy blow, but he has brought it upon himself. The support given to British claims by the French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople possesses a political significance of the very first order.

The campaign against Bambaata is being pursued with vigour. On May 9 Colonels Mackenzie, Sir A. Wools-Sampson, and other leading officers held a final council of war, and at dawn on the 10th Colonel Mackenzie began his operations. Bambaata's lieutenant was captured and many native kraals were

Boards Association of England and Wales, a governor of Owens College, the Grammar School, and the Children's Hospital, and honorary secretary to the Training College at Warrington—this to enumerate but some of the works that claimed his aid.

The Anglo-Turkish Dispute.

In accordance with tradition, the

MEDIAEVAL LISTS IN THE MODERN TOURNAMENT.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT OLYMPIA.



"TILTING IN TUDOR TIMES" AT OLYMPIA: KNIGHTS OF THE TOURNEY JOUSTING.

The Military Tournament is being held at Olympia this year instead of at the Agricultural Hall, and its most picturesque feature is a representation of a Tudor tourney. The pageant, which on most days is to fill the last hour of each performance, begins with a procession of men, mounted and dismounted, in armour of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, splendid costumes of the period, or ornate uniforms. The chargers of the mounted men are richly equipped and wear full armour. A prominent figure is the Lord of the Tournament, suitably attended, and followed by the Knight Herald, the Chief Marshal, squires and pages, trumpeters, and standard-bearers. Then come the challengers, four knights in armour, followed by men-at-arms, pursuivants and pages. The jousting concludes the pageant, the breaking of a lance being the signal for a fanfare. The tournament opened on Thursday the 17th, and will close on June 2.

burned. In the Umsinga district Major Murray Smith has been operating against the rebels belonging to Kula's tribe. It will be remembered that the chief Kula was arrested some few days ago on suspicion. Colonel Mackenzie is raising a thousand native levies, composed of small bodies of loyal tribes, and at the beginning of the present week there was heavy fighting in the neighbourhood of Nkandhla and at Krantzkop.



THE PRESIDENTIAL UMBRELLA: M. FALLIÈRES OPENING THE EXHIBITION AT LA BAGATELLE.

On May 10 in very wet weather, the President of the French Republic opened an exhibition of painting at La Bagatelle, on the edge of the Bois de Boulogne. The château of La Bagatelle was built in a month by the Comte d'Artois in order to win a bet from Marie Antoinette.

Dinizulu has sent a message to Bambaata threatening to attack him if there is any fighting in the neighbourhood of Cetywayo's grave. News has reached London that Bambaata and Sigananda, the other rebel chief, have quarrelled, but it is impossible to deny the fact that, despite these dissensions, every tribe or section of a tribe with a grievance is disposed to enter upon the war-path. The Natal Government has accepted the offer of the Transvaal to raise a fully-equipped volunteer infantry regiment of 400 men. This regiment will be provided with four Maxim guns and will be known as the Natal Rangers.

Russia's Parliamentary Progress. The Russian Duma was opened at the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg on Thursday, the 10th of May, when the Tsar read his Speech from the Throne. The speech itself caused disappointment, and contained no reference to the amnesty for political offences, that all responsible parties in Russia desire. Professor Mourmontseff was elected to the office of President, and in his inaugural address spoke of the necessity of constitutional monarchy and of the initiative of the Duma. On the 11th of May M. Mourmontseff was received by the Tsar at Peterhof, and the second sitting of the Duma saw the debate on the Address opened

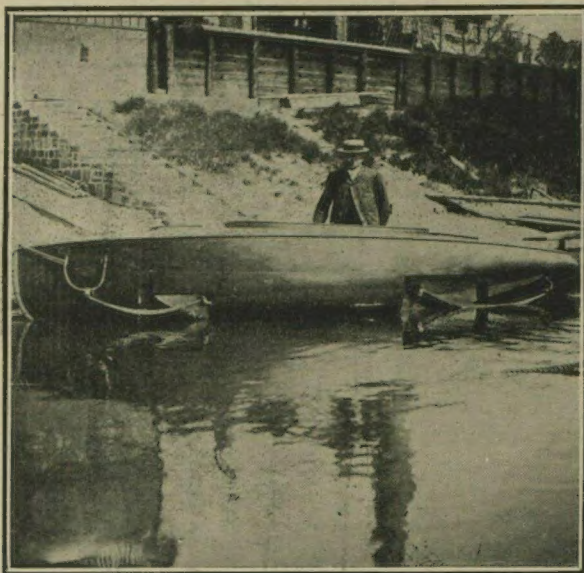


Photo. Topical.

MOTOR-CAR AND MOTOR-BOAT IN ONE.

This curious motor-boat, which is being tried near Paris, is built on the usual lines of an automobile yacht. It can be mounted on four wheels, of which the two rear are the driving-wheels. They may be used on land and on water as occasion serves.

by M. Roditcheff, who introduced a resolution for amnesty. The Ministerial benches were deserted on this occasion, and the Opposition was silent. It is worthy of note that the Council of the Empire, which held an informal sitting on the previous night, decided to recommend an amnesty, excepting, however, acts of homicide. At last Sunday's sitting of the Duma a committee was appointed to draft the Address, and the Council of the Empire again met in committee and

yacht *Enchantress*, a vessel of 1000 tons, which was sold out of the Service in 1905. After the engines and boilers had been removed she was purchased by the Rear-Commodore, who has chartered her to the club for use as a floating club house, and fitted her out for that purpose. Important structural alterations, including the addition of a number of new cabins, a ladies' drawing-room, and a large promenade deck



Photo. Half Tones, Ltd.

OLD CLOTHES AS BANNERS IN THE UNEMPLOYED PROCESSION.

During the recent march of the unemployed some of the women carried aloft on sticks old boots and ragged clothes instead of the banners usually seen in such demonstrations. Object lessons in poverty have recently become familiar to the West End, but in this case they were hardly convincing.

have been carried out during the past winter, and the vessel has been redecorated and refurnished throughout. The *Enchantress* is moored off Netley, and there is excellent communication with the shore by a 24-horse power Thornycroft motor-launch and the ship's boats.



Photo. Topical.

£80,000 WORTH OF LEATHER BURNT: THE RUINS OF THE LEATHER MARKET IN PARIS.

On the evening of May 11 the Paris Leather Market was burnt to the ground. The loss has been estimated at £80,000.

listened to an interesting speech from Count Witte, who remarked in the course of it that he had been compelled in office to do things of which he himself disapproved. At Monday's meeting of the Council Count Witte remarked that the granting of an amnesty was the only way in which Russian public opinion could be pacified

The Resignation of Count Lamsdorff.

Since the year 1900 Count Lamsdorff has directed Russia's foreign affairs with dignity, resource, and many of the best qualities associated with diplomacy, and his resignation is a matter of considerable moment. Had his wise counsels prevailed there would have been no Russo-Japanese War, and he deserves all the grateful thanks that his Imperial master has given him. His successor, M. Isvolsky, after showing the strength of his 'prentice hand in the Balkans and at the Vatican, represented Russia in Japan and Denmark, and, while it is said that he will do his best to restore friendly relations between St. Petersburg and Berlin, he is favourable to an improvement of commercial and political relations with this country. The new Minister for Foreign Affairs is very popular in Paris, and it may be said that his appointment has been received with favour in all great diplomatic circles. An Anglo-Russian *entente* would serve to restore tranquillity to the Balkans, and to bring about a settlement of the vexed questions that agitate Great Britain and Russia in Turkey.

A Floating Club House. The new floating club house Motor Yacht Club, was opened for the use of members on May 12. The club house is the *ex-Admiralty*

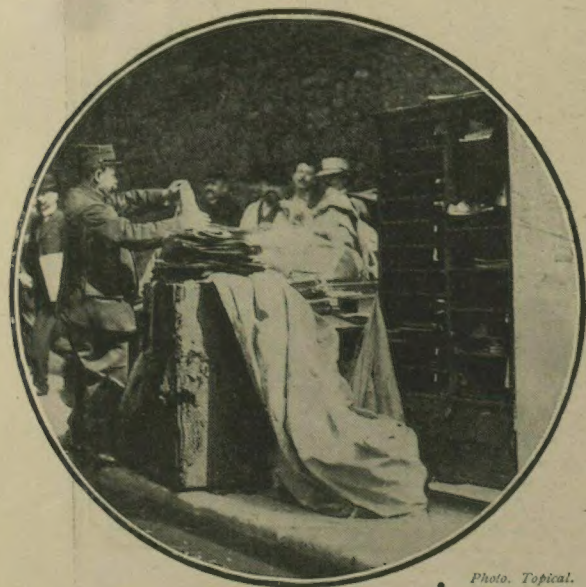


Photo. Topical.

SAVED FROM THE PARIS FIRE: THE BUREAU OF THE OCTROI.

From the general destruction in the Paris Leather Market the officials of the Octroi managed to save the papers and furniture of their office. It was curious to see the paraphernalia of the civic Customs set out on the pavement near the site of the burnt-out Leather Market. No doubt the books and schedules contained tell-tale records of merchandise forever lost to its owners, against whom stood accounts of dues.



Photo. Topical.

SEEING AS WELL AS HEARING AT A DISTANCE: THE TÉLÉVUE.

Many years ago an Australian paper published a famous canard describing an instrument for transmitting racing scenes to a distance. The story was copied everywhere and was generally believed. Since then many men of science have struggled with the problem, and an apparatus has now been completed which reinforces the telephone by making the persons speaking visible to each other.

On May 23, 24, and 25 an Elizabethan Fair and Charity Fair. Fête in aid of King's College Hospital will be held in Lincoln's Inn. The fair will be opened on the first day by H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught, and on the following days by the Lord Mayor and the United States Ambassador. Among members of the committee are Lady Methuen, Lady Esther Smith, Sir Charles Ollivant, and Mr. Charles Awdrey. A great feature of the fair will be a reproduction of Cheapside in the days of Elizabeth, and the stall-holders and assistants will wear the costume of the period. To give greater realism to this idea, there will be processions in costume, Maypole and other old English dances, and the aim of the organisers is to produce an interesting and beautiful picture of the days of Queen Bess. The cause for which the fair is projected is one which should commend it to the generosity of the public, and it is expected that the function will be one of the season's greatest successes.



Photo, J. H. Evans.
ONE OF DINIZULU'S YOUNG MEN.



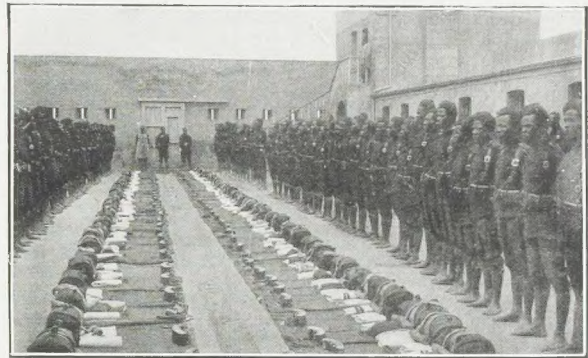
NATIVES UPON A NATAL KRAAL.



NATIVE DRUMMER AND WIFE AT ESHOWE.



A GUARD OF THE N'GONQUAI (NATIVE TROOPS).



KIT INSPECTION IN ESHOWE BARRACKS.

ZULUS TO CATCH A ZULU: TYPES OF THE NATIVE LEVIES NOW IN PURSUIT OF BAMBAATA.

The photographs were principally taken at Eshowe, the capital of Zululand. Native levies (the N'gonquai) have been largely drawn upon for the force now pursuing Bambaata.



1. Black Leghorn Gainsborough Hat, Mogador Feather, La France Rose.
2. Fine Cream Crinoline Hat, Large Beelster Crown, Point d'Alencon lace, Nell Gwynne Feather Ruche.
3. Leghorn with Ostrich Feather.

4. White Reindeer Motor-Cap.
5. Ciel-Blue Basket Straw Hat, Tucked Tulle Border, swathed in Pale-Blue Chiffon with Large Shaded Blue Quill.

- 6 and 7. The Hat in which Princess Ena will enter Madrid: A large Blue appliqued Leghorn with a Chiffon Crown and small Straw Buttons, trimmed with large Malmaisons and Pale-Blue Ribbon.

PRINCESS ENA'S HATS AND HER WEDDING-CAKE.

The wedding-cake weighs 336 lb., and is second in size only to Queen Victoria's, which weighed 4 cwt. The hats are by Messrs. Gainsborough. The photographs of hats are by Illustrations Bureau; the cake by permission of the makers, Messrs. Kingston and Miller.

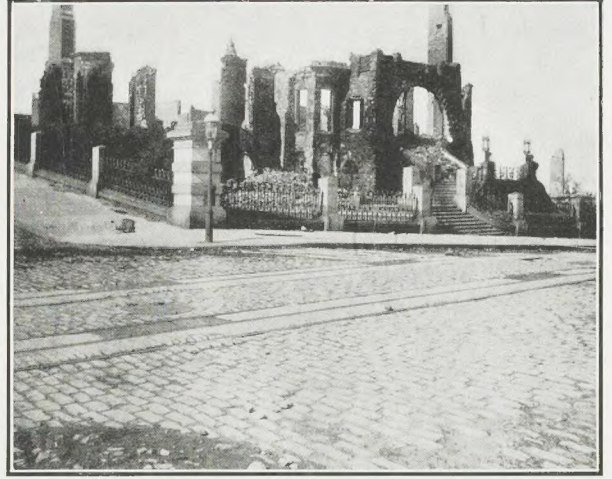
WRECKAGE OF SAN FRANCISCO: FURTHER REALISTIC PHOTOGRAPHS.

Although the San Francisco disaster is now rather ancient history, the great interest of the photographs that have arrived this week from America may justify a return to the subject. Last week we illustrated the earthquake and fire more exhaustively than any other Journal.



REMAINS OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH ON ELEVENTH STREET AND MARKET STREET.

Only the walls of the church remained, and these were terribly shattered. The buildings in Market Street, the busiest thoroughfare of the city, were nearly all swept away.



ALL THAT REMAINED OF THE MAGNIFICENT CROCKER MANSION ON NOB HILL.

With the Crocker Mansion perished a wonderful art collection, but Millet's "Man with the Hoe," at first believed to be destroyed, was saved by one of the servants.



A DYNAMITED BUILDING ON VAN NESS AVENUE.

In order to arrest the flames, the soldiers blew up houses with dynamite, firing charges of about forty pounds in the second storey of condemned buildings.



THE EXTRAORDINARY SUBSIDENCE OF MARKET STREET.

At one point Market Street subsided quite five feet, leaving the kerbstone apparently at a great height above the level of the roadway.



THE BEST-PRESERVED OF THE GREAT HOUSES: THE FLOOD MANSION.

Although the house of the great Flood family was burned out, its walls were little injured. Note some of the statuary on the pavement, whither it had been hastily removed.



The Fairmount Hotel, Flood Building, Crocker and Huntington Mansions.

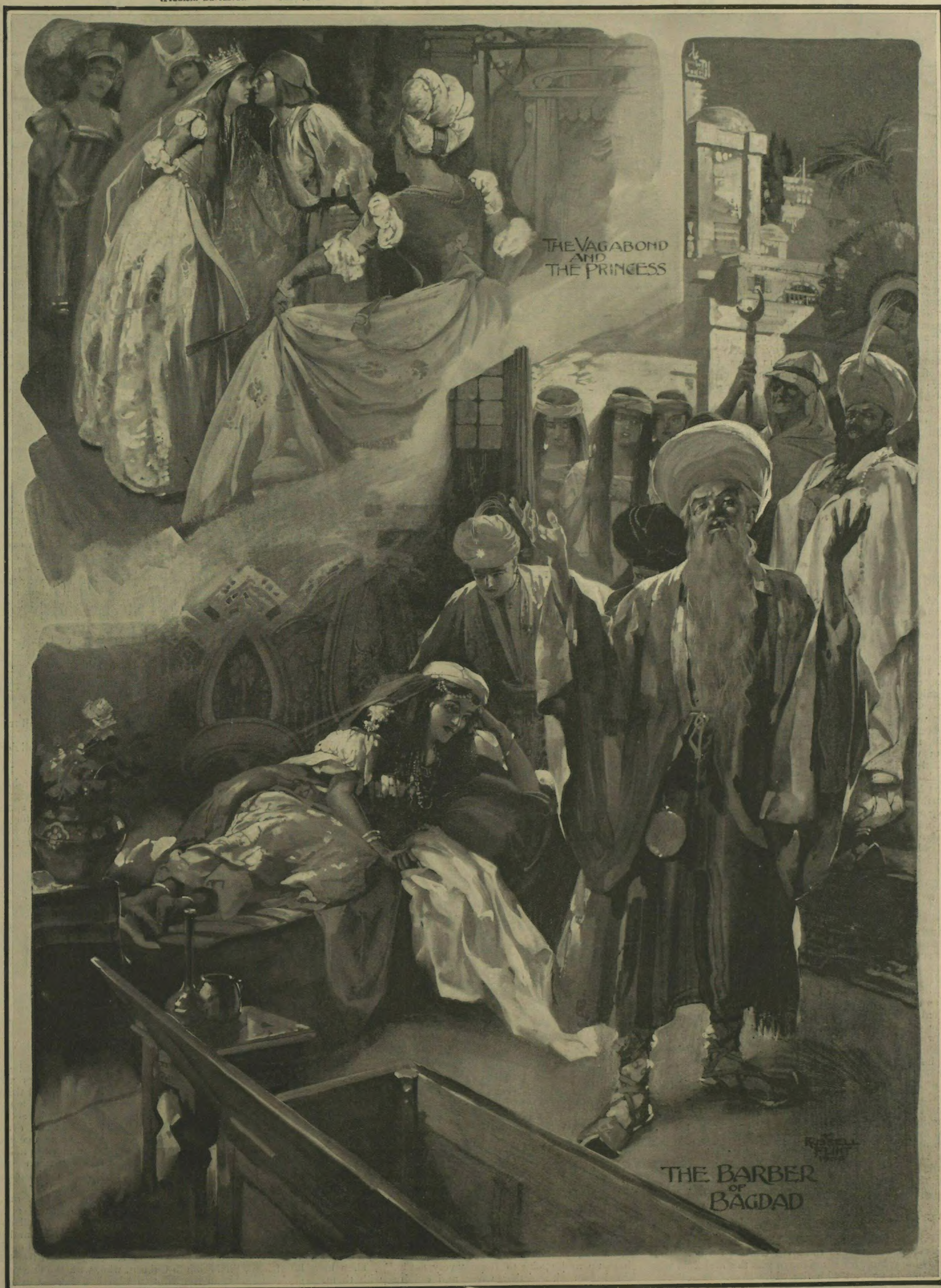
MILLIONAIRES' RUINED DWELLINGS: THE DEVASTATION OF NOB HILL.

In the photographs are the Crocker and Huntington Mansions, and the Flood Building; also the Fairmount Hotel, which, although badly scorched, was not burnt out.

TWO INTERESTING FIRST PRODUCTIONS AT THE ROYAL OPERA.

The Princess. The Prince (the Vagabond)
(Fräulein Burchardt). Herr Jörn.

DRAWN BY W. RUSSELL FLINT.



Margiana (Fräulein Burchardt).

Nureddin (Herr Jörn).

The Barber (Herr Knüpfer).

The Caliph (Herr Zador).

SCENES FROM "THE VAGABOND AND THE PRINCESS" AND "THE BARBER OF BAGDAD."

"The Vagabond and the Princess," an opera in one act by E. Poldini, and "The Barber of Bagdad," by Peter Cornelius, were produced for the first time in London on May 11.

"The Vagabond and the Princess" is founded on Hans Andersen's story "The Princess and the Swineherd." Elsewhere the operas are discussed by our musical critic.

MR. H. RIDER HAGGARD ON THE ZULUS.

THE STORY OF A REBELLIOUS PEOPLE.

WHO are these Zulus that are threatening the Empire's peace, and whence came they? No one can be sure. Savages have no literature, nor do they write their record upon stones as did the ancient Egyptians and other peoples. Even tradition is not very long-lived among them, for the assegai wipes it out. Their story is one of constant slaughter, a state of affairs not favourable to the preservation of history. Therefore the past is soon forgotten; only the customs live on with the blood of those who practise them. One thing is certain, however: in all their characteristics, as in their appearance, the Zulus differ entirely from the people whom we know as negroes. Indeed, it seems much more probable that they are Semitic in their origin, as their faces will often suggest to the observer. To this day, at any rate, they have habits and ceremonies which were practised by the Jews and kindred nations. Thus, in the time of Cetywayo they celebrated, and I believe still celebrate, a feast of the first-fruits as the Hebrews did annually at Jerusalem; they marry the wives of their deceased brethren; they obey similar regulations as to the food they may or may not eat, and the ceremonial observance of personal cleanliness. It appears probable, therefore, that their remote forefathers were in touch with the Semitic nations and acquired from them some of their rites and a strong dash of their blood. In the course of centuries, following that impulse which seems to cause so many of the African tribes to travel from north to south, the Bantu people, of which the Zulus are a branch, may have rolled onward towards their present habitation in the south and south-east of the African continent, destroying those tribes who had preceded them. But this is only a guess; they are a folk without a history that can be discovered.

Thus it comes about that the Zulu traditions only go back for twelve or thirteen generations, during which time, although of one race, they were divided into many tribes, each ruled by its own chief. At length arose that mighty and cruel man, an Attila and a Napoleon in one, who welded them into a conquering nation. He was named Chaka, and began to reign about 1813. This Chaka was the son of a little chief, Senzangakona, one of seven brothers, of whom three—Chaka, Dingaan, and Umpanda—became in turn kings of Zululand, our old antagonist, Cetywayo, being the son of Panda and a nephew of Chaka and Dingaan. Chaka's mother, Unandi, was a woman of very strong character, whom ultimately he murdered, as he did two of his other brothers who never reached the throne. In the end he himself was murdered by Dingaan, with the help of their brother Umhlangana and of one Mopo—or Umbopo—his servant. Dingaan being in turn murdered by the remaining brother, Panda. Such is the bloody record, or some of it, of the monarchs of Zululand.

When Chaka was young, having been driven out by his own father, he put himself under the protection of Dingiswayo, the chief of the great Umtetwa tribe. This point is important, for Dingiswayo was the first Zulu who ever came in contact with the white man. In order to escape some danger, he fled to the Cape, and there saw English soldiers drilling in regiments. Being very intelligent, he never forgot what he had learned, but in after days passed it on to Chaka. Thus it came about that the terrible Zulu impis are in reality formed upon the model of our own military system. It was Dingiswayo

also, and not Chaka, as is commonly supposed, who first did away with the throwing-assegai, replacing it with the broad stabbing-spear. Ultimately, Chaka succeeded to his father's chieftainship and to Dingiswayo's power.

Then began his fearful career. He attacked tribe after tribe and conquered them all. No one could stand

soft." When at length that boon was granted, a regiment of veterans were ordered to take as wives a regiment of girls, for even the women and boys were thus organised on the military system.

No child of Chaka's was allowed to live, for he knew what often happens to tyrants at the hands of their children, although unhappily for himself he forgot that brothers in terror of their lives may also become formidable. His mother, Unandi, secreted the son of one of his wives, whom he called his "sisters." He found her nursing it, and asked her who the babe was. She replied that it was one she had borrowed to dandle, as she had no grandchildren of her own. Then, knowing the truth, like a second Nero he lifted the little, red-handled assegai that he carried and stabbed her. After that he summoned the whole nation to mourn for his murdered mother. They met in thousands and were ordered to weep. They wept for hours, taking snuff to stimulate their tears. When at length these were exhausted Chaka walked among them, also weeping, and wherever he saw a man whose supply of tears had run dry, or, in fact, one of whom he wished to be rid, he laid his hand upon him, saying—"Take him away, take away the heartless brute who does not weep, although the Mother of the Heavens is no more."

Hundreds were slain upon that dreadful day.

Let us pass on to his own end, since there is no space for more of his wonderful history. The Princes Dingaan and Umhlangana and his body-servant, Mopo—or Umbopo—in the year 1828 rushed on him at the kraal Duguza and stabbed him. The story of what followed

I had from my late friend Mr. Fynney, who learned it from the Zulus, with whom he was extraordinarily well acquainted, speaking their language as well as he did his own. According to this tale Chaka, feeling that he was mortally wounded, drew himself up and said—

"What, do you stab me, my brothers, dogs of my own house whom I have fed? You think to be kings in my place, but I tell you that I hear the sound of the running of the feet of a great white people, and that they shall tread you flat."

Then he fell down and died.

Afterwards Dingaan killed Umhlangana and reigned, but Panda he spared because he feigned to be half-witted, and among the Zulus an insane person is holy. So, in due course, Panda killed Dingaan and reigned, and he was a man of peace. But he had two sons, Umbelazi and Cetywayo, and of these two he loved Umbelazi. Now he grew old, and these sons, each of whom had a great following, began to dispute as to the succession to the throne. Then Panda, fearing that there would be a fierce civil war after his death, and thinking that the matter had better be settled before that event, took some occasion to remark publicly that "when two young cocks quarrelled, they had better fight it out."

So the rival princes collected their impis, and in

the year 1856 the two armies met upon the banks of the Tugela. I had an account of what happened from my late friend, Sir Melmoth Osborn, who, with the exception of John Dunn, an Englishman who had become a Zulu chief, was, I believe, the only white man who witnessed the battle. Learning that it was to take place on the morrow, Mr. Osborn, being young and enterprising, swam his horse across the Tugela River, taking his chance of the alligators, and under cover of the darkness hid in some bush upon a kopje, tying his coat over

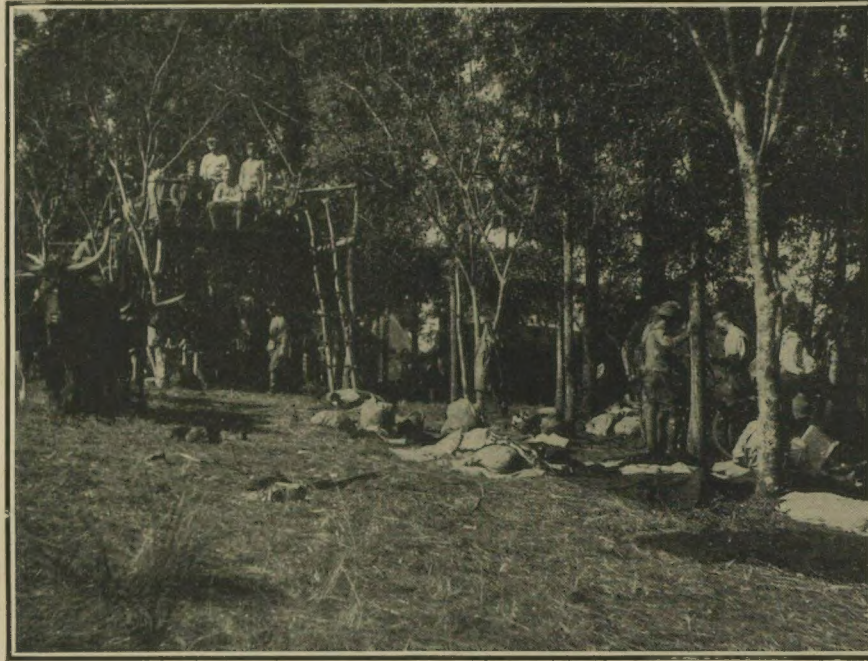


Photo. Press Picture Agency.

SURE MEANS OF PERSUASION FOR THE ZULUS: A MAXIM ON ITS PLATFORM IN A BRITISH CAMP.

before Chaka, "the Lion, the Great Elephant, the Calf of the Black Cow." People after people went down before him. When his impis entered what is now the land of Natal, it was thickly populated. When they left it, a few half-starved wretches alone remained, who supported existence by devouring roots and even men. It is said that during his short reign he destroyed over a million human beings, and out of the fragments that remained created the nation which he named Zulu-ka-



DESECRATED BY THE REBEL BAMBAATA: CETYWAYO'S TOMB AND SURROUNDING KRAALS.

DRAWN BY MELTON PRIOR FROM A SKETCH BY GENERAL LUARD.

The desecration of Cetywayo's tomb by Bambaata has led Dinizulu, the late King's son, to offer his services to Great Britain. The tomb is in the N'Kandhla Forest, where Bambaata is entrenched. It is some fifteen miles from Ulundi. The tomb is in the centre of the drawing; around it is a ring of kraals.

malandela, the "People of Heaven." Once one of his regiments, the Umkandhlu, was defeated. He called them up and spoke to them "very softly." Then he killed them all, and their wives and children with them. After that defeat was rare among the Zulus, or if it happened to an army that army did not return, but broke away to find a new home elsewhere, as did Moselikatse, the father of Lobengula, king of the Matabele.

Chaka would not allow his soldiers to be married, for he observed that domestic ties "made men's hearts

TO BE PROOF AGAINST BRITISH BULLETS: A ZULU INCANTATION.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY MR. H. RIDER HAGGARD.



A ZULU WITCH-DOCTOR MAKING WARRIORS INVULNERABLE.

Bambaata's impis, it is said, have been made invulnerable by the incantations of witch-doctors. When about to practise their arts these wizards smear their faces with some white pigment. Round their heads they wear fish-bladders. Their bodies are swathed in a dress of bullock's hair. In one hand they bear a long black switch, usually a cow's tail, and in the other a short wand ending in a carved representation of a pine-cone, exactly like the thyrsus carried in Greek Dionysian rites. The doctor works himself into a frenzy and dances wildly round the circle of warriors, dashing his switch in their faces and occasionally thrusting a lump of some horrible mixture of clay and dirt into their mouths.

the horse's head to keep it from neighing. In the morning he found himself in the midst of the fray, which he described to me as one of the most awful sights that the imagination could conceive. Umbelazi's host was posted with its rear to the Tugela, towards which it was by degrees pressed back by the great impi of Cetywayo. Now Panda had sent one of his own favourite regiments to assist Umbelazi, whom he loved, with orders that it was not to join in the fight unless the battle turned against him. Seeing that the prince was being worsted, this veteran regiment, nearly three thousand strong, moved out in a triple line to his assistance. As they charged forward Cetywayo sent a regiment of young men to meet them. They came together near Mr. Osborn's hiding-place, and he described the roar of their meeting shields as like to the roar of an angry sea. For a minute the air seemed to be alight with their shimmering spears; then there came what he likened to a long, slow heave, such as is the heave of a wave above a sunken rock, as Panda's regiment passed over their opponents, utterly wiping them out. A third of their number were dead, but they charged on to meet a second regiment despatched against them by Cetywayo. After a fearful fight this regiment they destroyed also; but now only some six hundred of their number were left alive, and as these were too weak to charge a third time they formed a circle round a little hill. Here Cetywayo poured his power on them, here they fought furiously till not a man of them remained, for here they fell buried beneath the bodies of their foes.

Umbelazi's cause was lost; his soldiers, with their women and children, were pressed back to the Tugela, and those whom the spear spared the river took. Sir Theophilus Shepstone rode over the battlefield a few days later, and told me what he saw, but that description is too awful to repeat. It was said that a hundred thousand people perished in this fight, but perhaps this is an exaggeration.

I heard, I forget whether from Sir Theophilus or from Mr. Fynney, that Umbelazi himself perished not of any wound, but from a broken heart—or rather, from grief that caused the bursting of some blood-vessel. After the battle was over a soldier presented himself before the conquering Cetywayo, carrying the royal ornaments from the prince's person, and saying, "Now canst thou sleep in peace, for with my own hand I have slain Umbelazi; here are the tokens of it."

Cetywayo is said to have answered—

"Thou dog, how didst thou dare to lift thy hand against the blood-royal? Take him away."

So the man was led out and killed.

Of course this tale, which I believe to be true, has its parallel in Old Testament history, only in the Zulu instance the soldier was but lying, for he took the ornaments off the dead body of Umbelazi.

Panda died a natural death, the only one of the Zulu kings who did so; for although it is not generally known, when he was in England in 1895 Sir Melmoth Osborn assured me that Cetywayo, his successor, perished by poison. Oddly enough, although he was by comparison a just and a gentle man, the Zulus never cared much for Panda, perhaps because of his peaceful disposition. Chaka, on the other hand, notwithstanding his fearful cruelties, they adored and still adore. To this day they take their solemn oaths by the head of Chaka; at any rate, they did so when I was acquainted with them. Oddly enough, by a Zulu fiction, the spirit of this awful man was supposed to be reincarnated in the person of Sir Theophilus Shepstone—a queer possession for an English gentleman. This was declared to be the case in order that Shepstone, or "Sompseu," as he was called, might be able to receive the royal salute of "Bayéte" when entering Zululand in 1861, on behalf of the British Government, to nominate Cetywayo as the heir to the throne. It was on this occasion that Shepstone showed the greatness and courage of his character.

For some reason Cetywayo did not approve of being nominated in this fashion, and came down with three thousand men to the royal kraal to kill Shepstone. Panda knew of the intended crime, and addressed to the assembled multitude what Sir Theophilus afterwards described as the most touching and beautiful speech that he ever heard, its subject-matter being the duties of hospitality. At the moment he did not know that this speech was designed to save his life. Soon, however, this became evident, for on its conclusion the whole impi began to threaten him, roaring round him like madmen. For two hours he sat immovable in their midst, expecting every moment to be his last, till at length they ceased from very weariness. Then he rose and said—

"You mean to kill me, but I tell you, Zulus, that for every drop of my blood a hundred avengers shall rise out of yonder sea." As he spoke, he pointed towards the ocean, and all the host turned like one

man, staring as though they expected to see those avengers marching across the plain.

So Sompseu conquered, and his name grew great



Photo. Press Picture Agency.

ONE OF DINIZULU'S SUPPORTERS: M'SKOFELE TALKING WITH HIS INDUNAS.

M'Skofele's position has been rather doubtful. For a time he openly gave out that Dinizulu was only waiting a favourable opportunity to rise, and Dinizulu made no effort to check that impression despite his assurances of loyalty.

among the Zulus—never before or since was the name of a white man so great. He it was who held them in

dare to lift a hand against it. I remember also receiving that messenger on his return with Cetywayo's acknowledgment of the order. His name was Kabana, and he spoke as though the King were addressing him.

"Kabana," he said, "I thank my father, Sompseu, for his message. I am glad that he sent it, because the Dutch have tired me out, and I intended to fight them once and once only, and to drive them over the Vaal. Kabana, you see my impis are gathered. It was to fight the Boers I called them together; now, at my father's bidding, I will send them back to their homes."

It is not generally understood that Sir Theophilus Shepstone annexed the Transvaal in order to prevent what would probably have been one of the most fearful massacres of white people known to history. Yet that annexation was the cause of the Zulu War. We would not allow the Zulus to fight the Boers or the Swazis, so as eighty thousand warriors could not be kept "resting on their spears" for ever, they fought us. But their heart was never in the war, for at bottom the Zulus like and respect the English. Thus I was told that when after our defeat at Isandhlwana his indunas pointed out to Cetywayo that he could sweep Natal, he utterly refused to do so, saying that he would not kill the English in their own country, but only when they invaded his. At last we conquered him, but not until we had almost as many soldiers armed with rifles in his land, as he had naked Zulus left armed with assegais. Cetywayo was captured and deposed, Zululand was given over to be ruled by a number of chieftains, and thus the dynasty founded by Chaka came to an end.

But there are other Zulus, those of Natal. This country, it will be remembered, was utterly devastated by Chaka, to become repopulated with his own subjects and those of his successors who fled across the border to obtain the protection of the English Government if threatened with death or other misfortunes by their kings. When it is stated

that there are now nearly a million of these Zulus in Natal, as opposed to about a hundred thousand whites, the reader will understand the strange and perilous state of affairs which exists in that colony. Although they are forced to clothe themselves if they come into a town, these Natal Zulus are for the most part still savages who sit in the sun and dream of the glorious days of Chaka, "when the assegai was always red." They are warriors and will not work; they have brought with them their native custom of polygamy and its attendant laws, and in their hearts they still believe in the witchcraft of their fathers, although they only dare to practise it in secret, and under the

English law no man may be "smelt out" and slain. Living thus in peace and plenty, they have increased enormously, and so long as the habit of polygamy endures will continue to increase, even if the males should be decimated by war. "Never mind the men, kill the women," was Chaka's order to his captains, but it is not one which can be given to the soldiers of a civilised power. So there in Natal these two opposing forces stand face to face: a few white folk who by virtue of their blood and rifles call themselves lords of the land, and a great mass of black folk, highly intelligent and brave as they, who in their hearts believe that Africa was made for the African.

What will be the issue of it? That this issue is arising there is no doubt, although, possibly, it may be "damped down" for a time. Over twenty years ago, in my book "Cetywayo and his White Neighbours," I wrote these words: "It is obvious that, sooner or later, these two races [i.e., the Natal colonists and the Zulus] must come into contact, the question being how long the present calm will last. To this question I will venture to suggest an answer—I believe a right one. It will last until the native gets so cramped for room that he has no place left to settle on except the white man's land." To-day the state of affairs which I foresaw seems to be at hand, and the solution of the problem is one that must cause anxiety not only to Natal and South Africa, but to the Imperial Power whose forces may be called upon to determine what might become a very dreadful war. If once their blood is up, the Zulus, whether of Natal or of Zululand, are not a foe whom it is possible to despise. Moreover, once begun, such a struggle would very possibly become a race struggle, and blaze across South Africa like a grass-fire over its veld and hills. But to speak of the dangers with which we are confronted in Natal, and the native customs which have given birth to them, would require another article. Meanwhile, the traditions and history of which I have written throw much light upon the matter.

H. RIDER HAGGARD.



Photo. Prestwich.

THE "WILD DOGS" LET LOOSE UPON BAMBAATA: THE "MANKENTYANA" (WILD DOGS), THE COUNTRY MILITIA RESERVE, AT GREYTOWN, NATAL.

Royston's Horse has been largely reinforced from the Militia. These fine auxiliaries are known to the natives as the "Wild Dogs."



Photo. Press Picture Agency.

THE CAPTURED CHIEF GOBIZEMBE AND HIS BROTHER PAULO UNDER GUARD.

Gobizembe was another of Dinizulu's wavering lieutenants, and has been taken charge of by the British Government. His brother Paulo, in convict dress, is seated beside him.

I remember assisting to dispatch the messenger to Cetywayo from Pretoria announcing that the land was now the Queen's land, and that he must not

SOLD FOR MARRIAGE IN 'THE HALF-CIVILISED BALKANS.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN ALBANIA.



BOSNIAK REFUGEES OFFERING THEIR DAUGHTER FOR SALE IN THE BAZAAR AT SCODRA, ALBANIA.

During his recent tour in the Balkans, our Special Artist saw this curious incident, which is only one of the many proofs of how rudimentary is the civilisation of Albania.
The parents offer the daughter in marriage to the suitor who is willing to pay the highest price.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

The subject has an all-important bearing on the transport of seeds from one place to another by sea. Then we have birds as distributors, carrying seeds from one land to another. From a little ball of hard earth attached to the leg of a red-legged partridge, Mr. Darwin grew eighty-two plants after the earth had been kept for three years. This fact alone shows how seed-time and sowing are carried out by Nature in ways of curious kind. And then there is, after all, the true test of success in life, the power of some seeds to live even in stony ground. "Nettle-seed needs no digging," said George Eliot, and that is why the nettles flourish. —ANDREW WILSON.

CRIBS TO PREVENT "CRIBBING" AT CHINESE EXAMINATIONS.

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EXAMINATION CELLS AT CANTON.

While Prince Tsai-Tai and his Commission are being received by the Governments of Europe in order that they may gather "notions" which will inaugurate a new era, it is interesting to remember the famous examination system which has existed in China for so many centuries. Our photograph shows the rows of cells in the great examination hall at Canton. Competitors for the degree of B.A. are, during their examination, isolated in these quaint cubicles. The candidates are not allowed to leave the cells, and must eat and sleep in them while the examination lasts.

A NOTABLE NOVEL AND OTHER BOOKS.

THE time will come when a generation now uprising must envy us our privilege of reading Mrs. Humphry Ward's novels fresh from the press, just as we envy the mid-Victorians who greeted each fresh manifestation of George Eliot's talent. There is a virtue in the new-born book of a master-writer, a virtue not belonging to its power or intrinsic worth, and as thrilling as it is evanescent; and this peculiar charm is especially strong in "Fenwick's Career" (Smith, Elder), which will be cut and read for the first time with an indescribable pleasure. It is no minor privilege to mark Mrs. Ward's progress upon her chosen path, to see the deliberate advance of her skill, to watch the surer foothold she attains with the succeeding volumes. Some years ago her characterisation looked as if it might become a little "set," due perhaps to the clear, unflinching, almost pitiless perception of a superior intelligence. "Lady Rose's Daughter" dismissed that danger. Julie was superbly fallible, intoxicatingly human. Here, in "Fenwick's Career," which deals with the lives of a man and woman who failed—he in his artistic aspiration and she in her wifely support to him—it is their child who brings the vibrating relief of youth and warm confidence. The Fenwicks' history is not complex, but rather unusually free of subsidiary interests, and there are few actors in it: thus the exquisite sketch of Carry stands out with a happy distinctness. The resemblance between the life-stories of Romney and John Fenwick, both Westmorland men who forewent their wives while they sought fame in London, is justified by Mrs. Ward in a preface that speaks of the artist's right "to gather from any field so long as he respects what other artists have already made their own." This is, to our mind, incontestable, so long as it is an artist who handles the precious material, as in the present case. The difficulty is that it gives a free rein to the incompetent vandal. As a matter of fact, the difference between Fenwick and Romney—fiction and fact—is fundamental; the likeness superficial. Fenwick had no Lady Hamilton, although it was his wife's jealous imagination of such a siren that caused his defection; and his return did not come at a miserable termination of his career, but at a time that still permitted the reunited man and wife to look with a brave hope for the recapture of success. If Mrs. Ward has followed anyone's lead, it is her own. The resemblance of Eugénie de Pastourelles to Elinor is marked. And the wife of coarser fibre than her husband has her prototype in the earlier books; notably in Letty Tressady, who is, however, closer akin to Elsie Welby than to Phœbe Fenwick. Yet, if the types are repeated, it is done with great felicity. "Fenwick's Career" is a book of rare and sympathetic distinction, and its restraint is not least among its excellences. There is not a superfluous sentence or character within its compass.

Mr. Owen Wister is a patriotic American, who burns at the spectacle of an ill condition in his country's moral health, and who, being an outspoken man, has no hesitation in denouncing the class that has induced it. This is the second strong attack within a year, and under the guise of fiction, upon the Yankee plutocrats; for "The House of Mirth," more deeply psychological and analytic than "Lady Baltimore" (Macmillan) advances upon them with a skill more subtle, but not less condemnatory. Mr. Rosevere would be quite at home with Bohm and Charley, the young financiers whose arrival in a Southern city, with their motor-cars and steam-yacht and noisy friends, sends shivers down the backs of its aristocratic inhabitants. History (and prosperity) had ceased for King's Port (for which we read Charleston) in the 'sixties; time had stood still thereafter, and its gentlewomen, old and young, retained the charm that an English reviewer feels compelled to describe as early Victorian. Hortense Rieppe, manufactured exclusively for twentieth-century tastes, a rapid and unscrupulous young woman, who has Charley tightly in tow, threatens the King's Port serenity during her brief engagement to John Mayrant, whose destiny is plainly a Southern girl, as well bred and simple as himself. John is really rather an ineffective person, surprisingly so when we remember that the hand which has drawn him created the Virginian, and his love-story is really feeble. But "Lady Baltimore" is good reading, as well as a proof of its gifted author's versatility.

"Out of Due Time" (Longmans) is as much the story of a movement as of individuals. Both are imaginatively religious from a Roman Catholic standpoint, and a delicate enthusiasm carries all along the road of destiny. The four persons, the quadrille, as one of their number puts it, afford some charming drawing and subtle combination. Of the two men, one is solid, clear-visioned, and English; the other a spiritual anarchist, fiery and French; and changing hands in advance or retreat with these are two delicious types of women—the Frenchman's sister, passionate, of the strain of the martyrs; and one who writes their doings with a thoughtful sympathy and a loyalty that determines to think not at all. The climax takes place in Rome, where these four would force from the Vatican itself a recognition of the new thought surging in men's minds. Though intensely Catholic, there is an appreciative allusion to the Anglican service in the Abbey, as "a single, beautiful, refined voice began to read the lesson—with the traditional culture of our whole university history, with a perfection almost unknown in our churches." It is a thought which will recur among the mongrel statuary crowded there, that "all the upright, half-dressed, great men, had they died before

the Reformation, would have been kneeling or lying in peace." And the graver themes are not without notes such as that struck by the governess, Miss Mills, in the railway carriage, "very funnily asleep, all crooked somehow, with a huge, undisciplined rosary of chestnuts she had bought in Lucerne round her neck."

Mr. John A. Bridges, who writes the "Reminiscences of a Country Politician" (Werner Laurie), is, we gather from him, a native of the Isle of Thanet, who after some years in America commenced farming in the Midlands. Still earlier he had served at the time of the Crimean War with the East Kent Militia, and he gives an interesting account of his experiences when in charge of a draft sent out to garrison Malta. After some not too favourable experiences of the stiff, wheat-growing clay of South Shropshire, he migrated in time to Worcestershire, near King's Norton. That is the "Lost Village," of which he wrote the "Idylls," first printed by Mr. Frederick Greenwood in the *St. James's Gazette*, and afterwards, in 1889, published in volume form. He had already issued a volume of verse, "Wet Days—By a Farmer." In fact, wherever Mr. Bridges went among agriculturists there was a "chief among them" taking notes, and notes not wanting always in sting. His present volume, therefore, is entertaining on the subject of "the land"; and not only good reading, but sad also, as all records of times and conditions that are passing away must be. And passing away not too soon, some of them, if his description of them be correct. Even the alliance between Church and State, which he thinks is fast approaching



[Drawn by Albert Stevens.]

FENWICK STOOD LOOKING AT HIS CANVAS.

From "Fenwick's Career," by permission of Messrs. Smith, Elder.

divorce, has its weak point noted—that it caused the parson to look upon himself as a politician, to the neglect of the higher duties for which he had been appointed. Mr. Bridges is a good Churchman, but in his chapter on "Parsons I have known" he does not hesitate to paint a deplorable picture of a section of its clergy. Our author, indeed, is nothing if not the candid friend. Especially in matters political he deals faithfully with his party. It is curious, and shows how much depends on individual experience, to find this Tory say of the Liberal Unionists: "Our ways are not their ways." Tories, as we gather for one thing, prefer smoking concerts, Liberal Unionists political tea-parties! The Council of the National Union will not feel flattered by what Mr. Bridges has to say of them. And he professes no love for Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

A little monograph on Gainsborough (Seeley and Co.) is written with the scholarship that Sir Walter Armstrong has led us to expect. Gainsborough, man and artist, is seen in his native Suffolk, in Bath, and finally in London. He "blossomed in Bath," says his biographer, and the beauty of Englishwomen shining spring-like on the flower of his genius, lives lovely yet on his canvas. Vandyke, from the first encounter, became his master, and there is an almost Kipling-touch in his dying words to Sir Joshua: "We are all going to Heaven, and Vandyke is of the company." Are they painting wonderful arrangements of the angels with "brushes of comet's hair"? But is it true that Gainsborough did not think? How, then, did "Mrs. Siddons" get placed on its canvas? And are we to think of Gainsborough colour-harmonies as "impromptus"? Had the publishers spent themselves on one good illustration, rather than many indifferent ones, it would have been a better tribute to both subject and writer.

AKABAH AND SUEZ.

BY A RECENT VISITOR.

THE troubles with Turkey have recently brought Akabah and the Sinaitic frontier into considerable prominence, as it was from this little post that the Turkish troops first pushed across the frontier and took up a position within what had been agreed upon as Egyptian territory.

The little town of Akabah is situated at the gulf of the same name, and at present consists of a dilapidated stone fort and a group of miserable mud huts. Before the opening of the Suez Canal and the consequently easy sea journey to the coast near Mecca, Akabah had great importance on the pilgrim route, and was a prosperous place. The inhabitants made a rich living by selling food and providing camels at exorbitant prices to the pilgrims; but now that the pilgrim route is turned, the town is completely dead. There is practically no arable land in the vicinity, and though there is a magnificent date-grove, its yield is not of much importance. There is no manufacture of any kind, and the inhabitants live on the increase of their flocks and camels and on what is made out of the Turkish garrison. A few hundred gaily dressed Arabs loaf about the filthy, narrow lanes between the houses, but during the whole time that we were detained there I did not see a man do a single stroke of work. The whole village loafed from morning till night. The villagers stood about and talked or slept in the shade, and the Turkish soldiers seemed to do the same. I saw no drill. The houses are miserably small and of sun-dried bricks; the mud floors and unpaved streets seem never to be swept, and things are seldom mended. The stone fort is in a very poor condition and quite useless, though sentries still keep up the pretence that it is a military building. The four hundred Turkish soldiers who at that time formed the garrison lived in a few tents and some maize-stalk booths out to the north of the town. The important thing about Akabah as a military post is its water-supply, which is practically unlimited; and in a country where wells are usually a day's journey apart, and where sixteen camels can drink a well dry, water and the water-supply is the thing of greatest importance. At Akabah water may be obtained anywhere along the coast by merely scraping a hole in the sand to the depth of a foot or two. Within a few inches of the sea fresh water will flow into the hole. The snow and rain from the mountains behind seem to find an outlet in a great wide drainage through the sand to the sea.

This action takes place also on the other side of the Sinaitic peninsula, and this was no doubt the reason why Moses, who knew the country well, led the Hebrews down the coast to a point where he could reach the oasis of Feiran by a single dash.

The long narrow gulf of Akabah runs so far into a troublesome part of the Sultan's dominions that Akabah, at its head, has become of late years an important strategic point for the embarkation of troops for the Yemen, or the landing of men to reach the Bedawin tribes south and east of Palestine.

This usefulness is only since the introduction of the steamer, as the gulf is so narrow owing to the wide coral reefs, and the north winds so frequent and steady, that it may take a sailing-vessel two or three months to beat up the gulf. This fact seems to me to upset any theories of this being the Ezion-geber occupied by King Solomon as his seaport when he tried to ape the great Egyptian Kings and to send out southern fleets for treasure.

The few boats on the gulf belong to the pearl-divers, a villainous crew, who are divers or petty pirates according to opportunity. They also pick up quantities of shells and other marine odds and ends to sell in Jedda, whence they are sent to Europe, and appear in the toy-shops.

From Akabah the old *haj* (pilgrim) route leads by a good road due west, and a few miles from the town, ascends to the plateau of the Tih desert. The Turkish frontier line passed some short distance under the plateau, and an early move in the present trouble was to put a body of men upon the flat plateau, under the excuse that the importance of Akabah as a point on the new railroad would be seriously injured if it could be shelled by Egyptians from the edge of the plateau. Of course the possession of the edge of the plateau is of some importance; it is not easy to ascend in the face of an enemy, and when once up there is a good flat road to within a few hours of the Canal.

The Tih desert—the so-called desert of the wanderings—is a great flat plateau, very level, and paved with flints that have during the thousands of years settled into a floor that is as easy to travel over as the best road in this country.

The only difficulty in reaching the Canal is the sand-desert on the west of the Tih, but though difficult, it requires only about half a day to cross. On the Tih a very small quantity of vegetation is seen, and a few hundreds of Bedawin live with their camels and flocks.

The great level centre of the peninsula is in strange contrast to the rugged mountains of the remainder of Sinai, where the valleys run between high cliffs and hills that run to a point, to drop into a similar valley on the other side.

To the popular mind, deserts are great masses of loose sand, through which men can hardly march, and over which wagons can be drawn with the greatest difficulty. To the desert-man, however, all deserts are mountains and all mountains deserts. He has one word only for both. Thus the hard top of the plateau or the good level bottom of the valley allows men to move across Sinai much more rapidly than is generally supposed, and the Suez Canal has by no means the sand safeguard that it is considered to have by the average man who looks at a map.

THE MOST ROMANTIC ROYAL MARRIAGE OF MODERN TIMES.

PHOTOGRAPH BY HUGHES AND MULLINS.



THE KING OF SPAIN AND HIS QUEEN TO BE: ALFONSO XIII. AND PRINCESS ENA OF BATTENBERG.

The marriage of the King of Spain, which is to be celebrated on May 31, will be attended with all the pageantry of which the Spanish capital is capable. The King will meet Princess Ena at the frontier and will bring her into Madrid in state. Her Royal Highness will be attended only by Lady William Cecil, who will hand her over to the Spanish ladies-in-waiting.



THE FIGHT ON A LINER: THE "KAISERIN AUGUSTE VICTORIA."

The largest German steamer afloat, the Hamburg-American liner "Kaiserin Auguste Victoria," had a troublous maiden voyage. The English and foreign stokers quarrelled about the merits of the Hamburg strike, and a fierce fight raged for an hour. An Englishman was thrown overboard and was drowned.

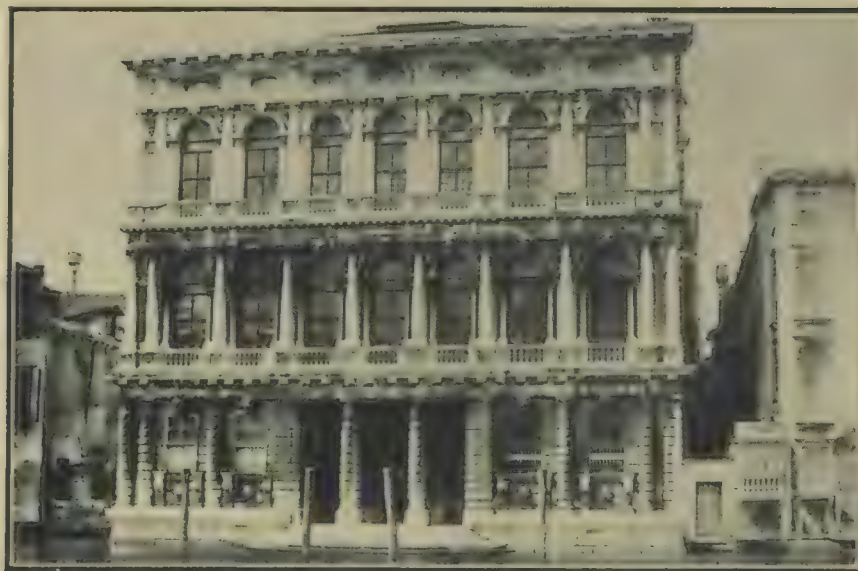


Photo. Rischgitz Collection.

SOLD TO A JEW: THE HOUSE WHERE BROWNING DIED IN VENICE.

The Palazzo Rezzonico, where Browning died in 1889, has just been sold to a rich Jew of Trieste. The Browning relics have been removed, but the Palace retains a tablet erected by the Venetian Municipality to the poet's memory. Mr. Barrett Browning used to allow travellers to see over the house.



THE ENGLISH TEAM.



THE IRISH TEAM.



THE SCOTTISH TEAM.

THE LADIES' INTERNATIONAL GOLF TOURNAMENT AT BURNHAM: THE RIVAL TEAMS.

The tournament for the Ladies' Golf Championship was opened at Burnham at the end of last week. The three kingdoms were strongly represented, and in the first matches England and Scotland finished level with 3 points each. On the afternoon of the 11th, Scotland beat Ireland by 4 points to 3. The names of the players are—England: Miss D. M. Thompson, Miss E. C. Neville, Miss Morant, Miss Titterton, Miss E. Steel, Miss C. Foster, Miss B. Chambers. Ireland: Miss M. Armstrong, Miss May Hezlet, Miss F. Hezlet, Miss Tynte, Mrs. Burlacher, Miss Aungier, Lady Slade. Scotland: Miss D. Campbell, Miss M. A. Graham, Miss Glover, Mrs. F. W. Brown, Miss M. Maitland, Miss J. G. Brown, Miss M'Neil Fraser.



THE ALGERIAN RESIDENCE OF THE EX-KING OF DAHOMEY: THE VILLA LA PAISIBLE.

A KING WHO WAS BORED: THE EX-KING OF DAHOMEY IN THE RETREAT FOUND FOR HIM BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Behanzin, who after his deposition was sent to Mauritius, complained to the French Government that that place bored him, and the kindly Republic accordingly sent him to Algeria,



Photos. Hutin, Transpa.

BEHANZIN, THE EX-KING OF DAHOMEY, AND HIS THREE WIVES AT LA PAISIBLE.



Posten Photo. News Co.

A WONDERFUL HILL-CLIMBING RAILWAY MOTOR.

The Union Pacific Company has been experimenting with a new railway motor built for speed and hill-climbing. It is not unlike a torpedo. The car conquers difficult grades at forty miles an hour. Its windows are rain and dust proof.

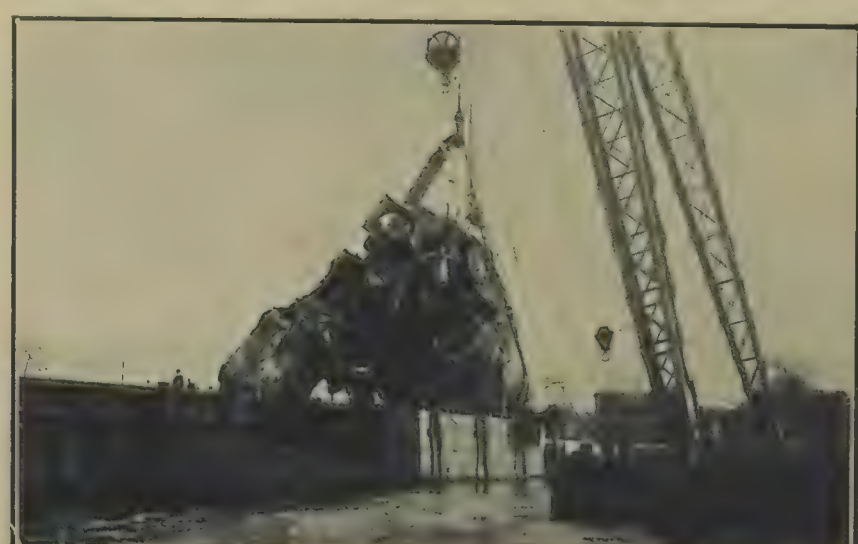


Photo. Speck.

THE WEIRD WRECKAGE OF A GERMAN TORPEDO-BOAT.

The German torpedo-boat "S 126," which was sunk some time ago during a collision in Kiel harbour, has been successfully raised and will be repaired. Her battered bows gave her the appearance of a weird sea monster as she was slung ashore by the salvage sheers.

Popular Pictures from the Royal Academy, 1906.

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A SEA-KING'S SON.—HERBERT GANDY.



MARTYRDOM.—FRED ROE.

"Suddenly a man pushed his way through the crowd, and threw himself at Joan of Arc's feet, imploring her forgiveness. It was the priest Loiseur, Joan's confessor and betrayer."
(Lord Ronald Gower's "Joan of Arc.")

NOTABLE LANDSCAPES AND SUBJECT - PICTURES IN THIS YEAR'S ROYAL ACADEMY.



MAY.—J. MACWHIRTER, R.A.
*"Then came the jolly summer, being clad
 In a thin silken cassock coloured green."*



A SUMMER'S DAY ON THE THAMES.—D. W. LEADER, R.A.
By permission of Messrs. Arthur Tooth & Sons, owners of the copyright.



THE SUPPLIANTS.—ARTHUR A. DIXON.
*"Give unto all, lest he whom thou deniest
 May chance to be no other man than Christ!"—Herrick.*



DECEMBER.—J. MACWHIRTER, R.A.
By permission of Messrs. Thomas Agnew, owners of the copyright.



HIS LAST FENCE.—F. MABEL HOLLAMS.



EVENING IN THE VILLAGE.—STANHOPE A. FORBES, A.R.A.



BATTLEDORE.—L. CAMPBELL TAYLOR.
By permission of Mr. Humphrey Roberts.

LAND, RIVER, SEA, AND FIGURE SUBJECTS IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



EVENTIDE.—D. FARQUHARSON, A.R.A.



THE TEES: SNOW HALL REACH.—DAVID MURRAY, R.A.



A MIDLAND VALLEY.—ALFRED EAST, A.R.A.



SUMMER.—FRANK BRAMLEY, A.R.A.



IN THE DAWN.—J. RICHARD BAGSHAWE.



THE SQUALL.—C. NAPIER HEMY, A.R.A.

WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE BY ENGLISH PORTRAIT-PAINTERS
IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF 1906.



R. B. D. ACLAND, ESQ., K.C.
CATHERINE OULESS.



ANTHONY TRAILL, ESQ., M.D., LL.D., PROVOST OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.
H. HARRIS-BROWN.



THE REV. E. A. ATKINSON, D.D., MASTER OF CLARE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.
W. W. OULESS, R.A.



JOHN MACWHIRTER, ESQ., R.A.
JOHN BOWIE.

IMAGINATION AND REALISM IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



THE CONCEPTION OF THE CROSS.—ELFRED FAHEY.
"And the heart fancieth, as 'a woman's heart in travail.'"



RECREATION.—ANTONIO G. MENCIA.



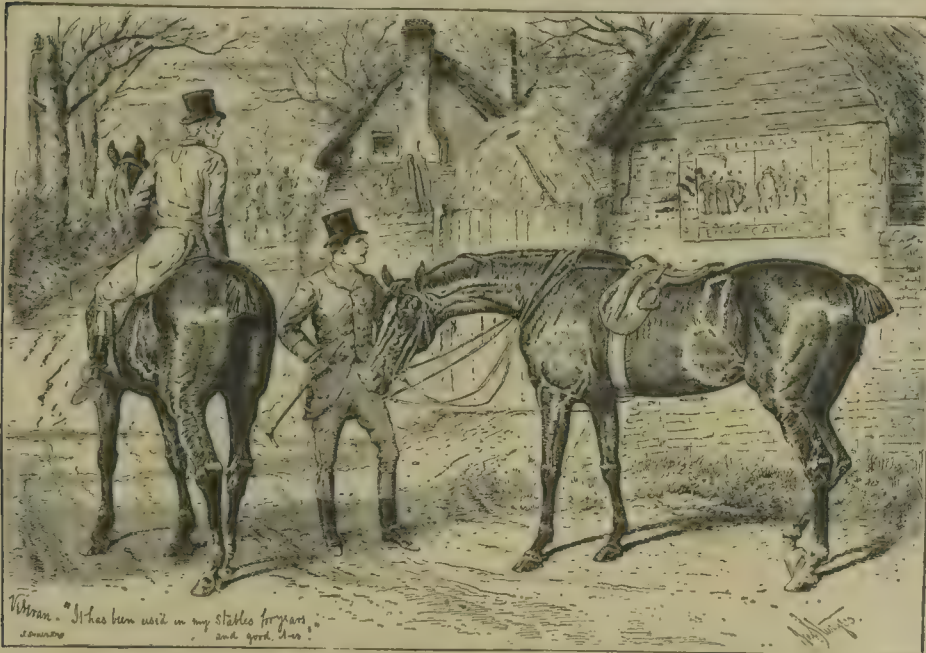
THE KELPIE.—P. A. HAY.



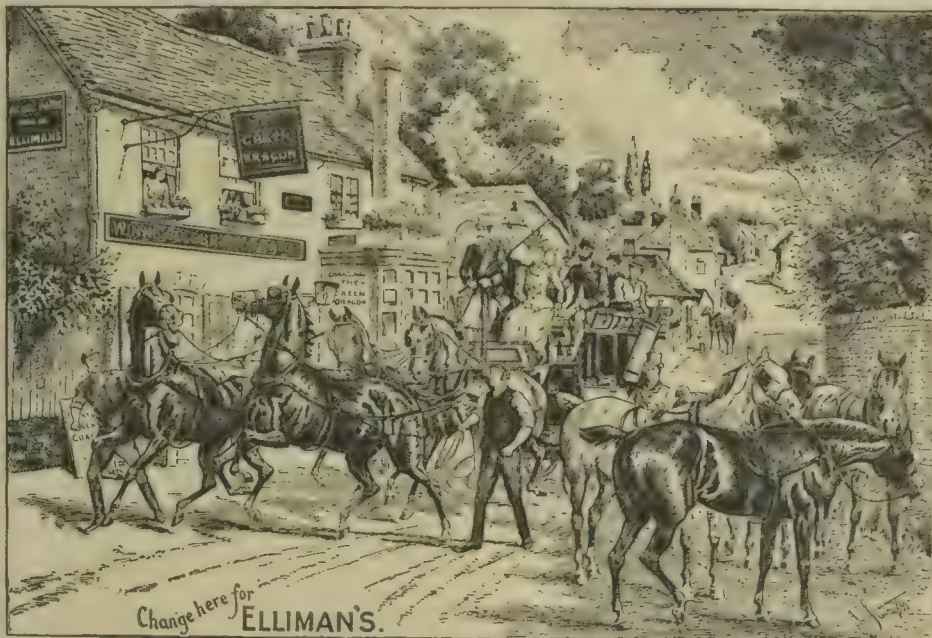
"FIRE!"—CHARLES E. STEWART.

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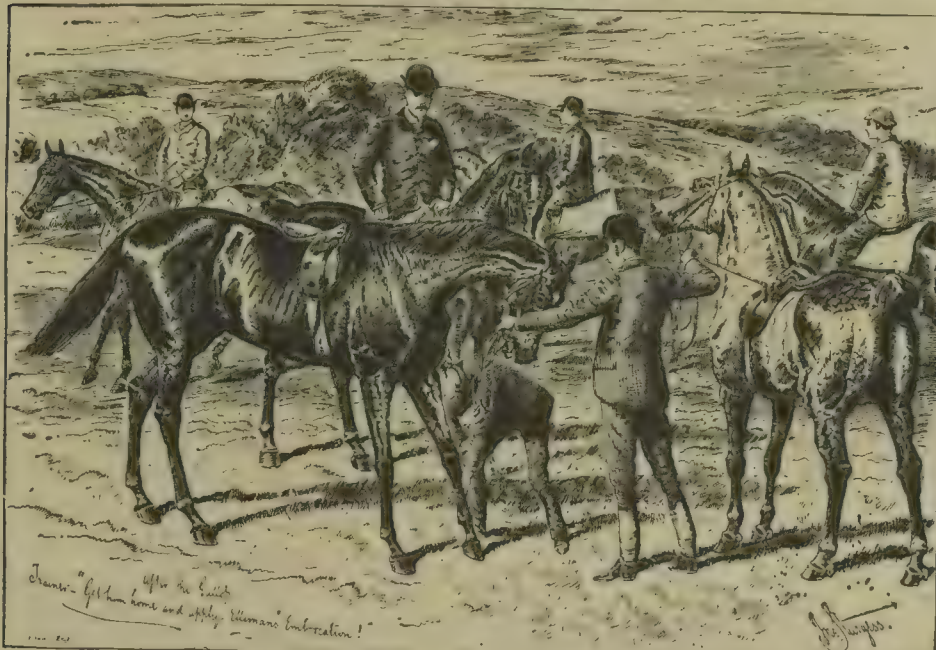
Information most useful to all concerned is contained in THE ELLIMAN FIRST AID BOOK (E.F.A.) *Animals' Treatment*, 193 pages, illustrated, cloth-board covers; Also in THE ELLIMAN R.E.P. BOOK (Rubbing Eases Pain Handbook) *Human Treatment*, 256 pages, illustrated, cloth-board covers. Each Book One Shilling post-free to all parts of the world (Foreign stamps accepted), or, upon terms to be found upon labels specially affixed to the outside of the back of the wrappers of bottles of ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION (Animals), and ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION (Human Use). Address: Elliman, Sons, & Co., Slough, England.



VETERAN: "IT HAS BEEN USED IN MY STABLE FOR YEARS, AND GOOD IT IS!"



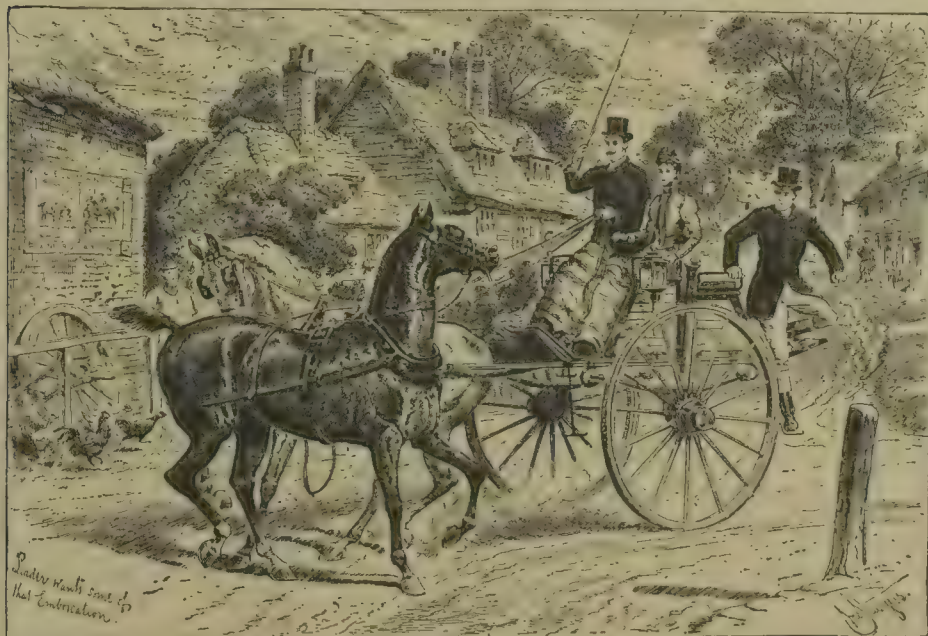
CHANGE HERE FOR ELLIMAN'S.



AFTER THE GALLOP. TRAINER: "GET HIM HOME, AND APPLY ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION!"



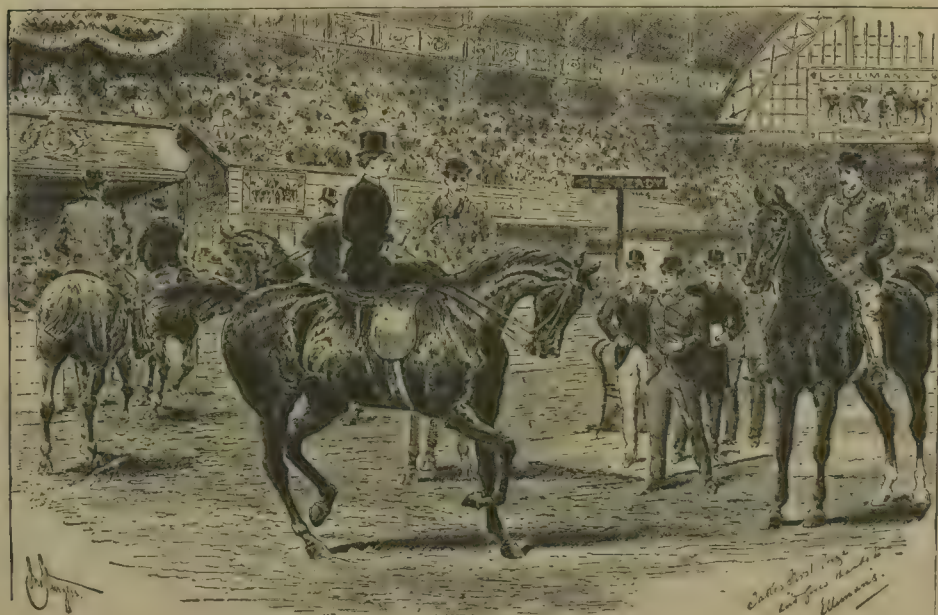
ELLIMAN'S SCORED AGAIN!



LEADER WANTS SOME OF THAT ELLIMAN'S.



ELLIMAN'S USEFUL TO FIRMEN.



TAKES FIRST PRIZE AND GIVES THANKS TO ELLIMAN'S.



SERGEANT: "ELLIMAN'S I WILL HAVE OR I WILL HAVE NONE!"

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Bishop of Lincoln has completed twenty-one years of his episcopate, and the clergy whom he has ordained in that period have presented him with some valuable books and a pair of field-glasses. Among the books are St. Augustine's "Commentary on the Psalms," Villari's "Chronicles of Florence," and Teynbee's "Dante Dictionary." The subscribers number two hundred and fifty.

Dr. Neckson, the new Bishop-Suffragan of Jarrow, is an old and intimate friend of the Bishop of Durham. He was Tutor and Bursar of Ridley Hall during Dr. Moule's Principalship. As Vicar of St. Andrew's, Southport, Dr. Nickson has been highly successful in his work among men. Dr. Moule has previously offered him the Rectorship of Gateshead.

Liverpool Cathedral is being gradually enriched by private donors. Mr. Hardman Earle has offered to present a window in memory of the late Sir Thomas and Lady Earle, and Mr. Moon has offered a marble choir-pavement in memory of his father, the late Sir R. Moon. A well-known Liverpool citizen has promised £2000 for a peal of bells.

The Dean and Chapter of Exeter are having the foundations of the south tower of the Cathedral examined. For some years there



Photos, Frith.

THE HOUSE FROM CLEVEDON REACH.

MR. ASTOR'S MAGNIFICENT WEDDING-GIFT TO HIS SON:
CLEVEDON HOUSE.

Clevedon, with all that it contains, has been presented by Mr. W. W. Astor as a wedding-gift to his son, Mr. Waldorf Astor, on the occasion of his marriage with Mrs. Langhorne Shaw.

has been a crack extending from the base of the tower to the summit. Up to the present the examination has revealed nothing which need cause anxiety, and it is not at all likely that Exeter will require any such expenditure as has been called for at Winchester.

The late Dean Maclure will be greatly missed by all sections of Church workers in Manchester. On the Sunday before his death it was announced in Manchester Cathedral that the Dean desired the prayers of the congregation. Before beginning his sermon in the evening, Bishop Knox asked for silent prayer. "There can be very few of you," he said, "who are unaware of the great delight that the Dean took in this Cathedral, in all its services, and especially in this evening service." The announcement of Dr. Maclure's death was received with universal sorrow in Lancashire.

There will be a striking State ceremonial at St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday, June 12, when the Chapel of the Order of St. Michael and St. George will be opened. The King, as Sovereign of the Order, has signified his intention of being present. V.



CLEVEDON HOUSE, ON THE THAMES.



SHEFFIELD.

MANCHESTER.

NICE.

PARIS.

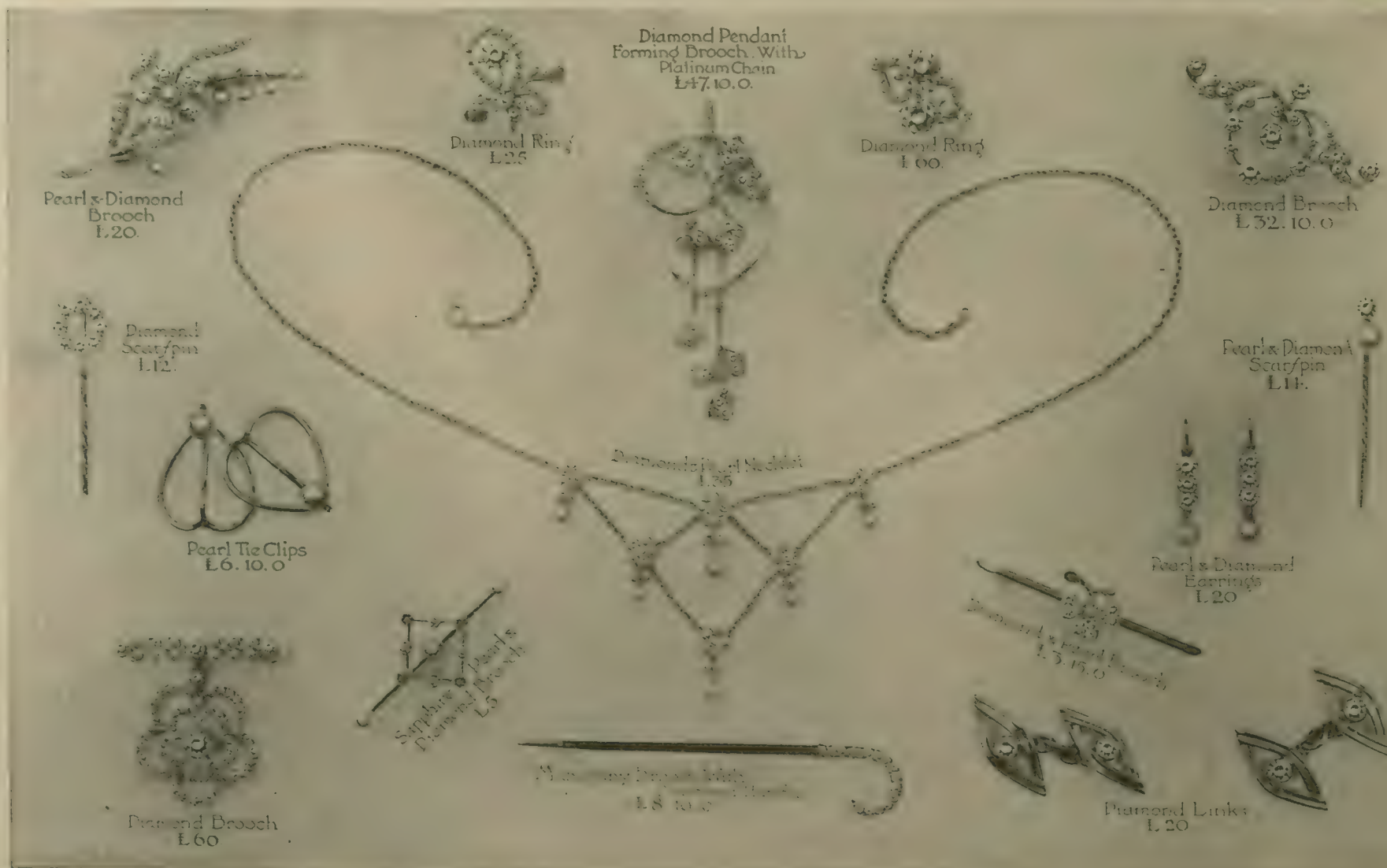
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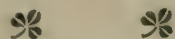
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THE THUSIS-ENGADINE RAILWAY (opened July 1, 1903.)

ROUTES:

From **Paris** and **West Germany** by Basle, Zurich, Chur, Thusis, Engadine by train, or from Zurich, Landquart, Davos (Railway Station), thence by mail coach over the Flüela or Tiefenkastell (Railway Station) and the Julier.

From **Stuttgart** and **Munich** viâ Lindau, Landquart, Thusis, into the Upper Engadine, or viâ Landeck (Railway Station), into the Lower Engadine.



LOWER ENGADINE—

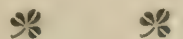
Tarasp, Schuls, Vulpera, 4,000 feet above sea-level. Famous powerful Glauber's Salt Springs, Chalybeate Springs, and Mineral Baths.



ROUTES:

From **Vienna**, viâ Landeck; from **Meran** across the Ofen Pass, or across the Stilfserjoch and the Bernina Pass.

From **Milan** and the Lakes of Northern Italy, viâ Chiavenna (Railway Station), thence by Mail Coach viâ Maloja, or through the Valteline and across the Bernina Pass.



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Everywhere.

LADIES' PAGES.

WE are all grateful for the benefit wrought by the sweet and balmy Italian air on the Queen's health and spirits which enables her to take some part in the season's events. Her gracious presence is always desired. The interest of the later portion of the Italian visit must have been much enhanced to the Queen by the opportunity of going about like an ordinary tourist, sight-seeing and shopping without the *gêne* of royal honours. To one of such intense sympathy as the Queen, there must be something peculiarly attractive in mixing with the rest of humanity on temporarily equal terms; to be always set apart and hedged round with respect and observance has its trials to the spirit. While at Naples her Majesty had the pleasure of being the object of genuinely friendly cares and attentions from the Duchess d'Aosta, who was born and brought up in England, and was an intimate friend and playmate in childhood of our Sovereign's children, and now delighted in making much of our Queen.

Stimulated by the hope of Queen Alexandra being present in person at the Court, those who have invitations to attend standing over from the postponed Courts, and the few others, chiefly brides to be presented on their marriage, for whom invitations have been newly issued, have done full justice to the opportunity of donning splendid raiment for the great occasion. Never were Court gowns more graceful and charming than this season. The dainty fragility of some of the fabrics is set off by the heavier richness of others. Sequins and beads, cut so as to glitter, are lavishly used amidst embroideries of silk and chenille in the lightest and most delicate colourings. The variety of the decorations offered for these sumptuous gowns is remarkable, and the beauty of the result of so much invention and taste baffles description. All kinds of trimming materials are combined: bugles and pearls, silks and spangles, chiffon roses with metallic leaves of copper or gold, bullion threads with the softest of chenille—such combinations, or, indeed, the whole collection in one design, are offered as trimmings for our evening and Court gowns, and added to the exquisite materials these have produced really "dreams" for the forthcoming occasion. Of course, a Court dress was always a fine thing, the apotheosis of costume; but since the present evening arrangements have held sway it has been more worth while even than before to concentrate attention on the dress, as it is now so much more seen than under the Victorian rule for Courts.

To descend to particulars, one of the most lovely gowns that I have interviewed is of painted white satin, the design crushed roses of shades of pale pink, for the sides of the skirt, with a panel of fine old lace down the front, over which



A STately EVENING FROCK.

A rich dark velvet gown, falling as regards the skirt in untrimmed full folds, is finished with a handsome bolero trimming of black and white; pearls, jet and tulle combining in its design.

drops a girdle of seed-pearls, ending in tassels; the corsage corresponds, and the train from the shoulder is white Brussels net, spangled all over with gold sequins. An original gown is in Greek style; it hails from Paris, where the modified Greek fashion of make for evening gowns is having a large share of favour, partly because of the success of the play "Aphrodite," dressed in that mode. The Court-gown referred to has a peplum of shell-pink satin, embroidered all round the top and bottom, and also on the full draperies that make a sort of short sleeve, with a Greek key design in gold and pearls. The under-dress is accordion-pleated silk Messaline of a darker shade of pink set on in two flounces, each edged with reticella lace. The train is slung from the shoulders, and at its beginning consists of closely box-pleated folds of pink satin, with the Greek key embroideries all round it, narrow at the top, but widening out to a considerable depth round the foot of the sweeping folds. The pink and gold are a charming harmony, and the design flowing and exceedingly graceful for a slight wearer. A heliotrope crêpe-de-Chine I have also been impressed by; it is deeply embroidered with branches of lilac done in tiny silk ribbon-work, and there is a double-diamond shaped medallion in lace half covered with heliotrope-tinted spangles interposed between each embroidered floral branch. The cross-over bodice has a vest of lace similarly embroidered with pale purple spangles, but only lightly; and the crêpe that forms its sides and back is left plain, not decorated, but clusters of real lilac were to be arranged on the great occasion against the left side of the corsage. The train is a rich brocade having a white ribbed silk ground with raised velvet clusters of purple lilac, yellow tulips, and large tulip leaves in their natural green all over the white silk ground; and then yellow tulips and heliotrope satin ribbon trim one corner of the brocade train turned back to show a heliotrope satin lining:

The Empire style, eminently suitable for the long lines and dignified movements of a Court, has been used to build many a handsome gown. The one that I have preferred was in pale Empire green satin, veiled all over with green net embroidered with gold sequins and cords in long lines from bust to foot; the two lines that went down each side of the front, and also other two more to the sides of the skirt, were wider than the rest of the lines, and improved in importance by an admixture with the gold of both pearls and silver beads—then in between these wider lines, all over the skirt, the gold thread and beads made a little wreath-like series of patterns, the line downwards being always preserved in their arrangement. This trimming was carried on up to the shoulder, passing under a heavy belt just at the bust of gold tissue embroidered with gold bullion and fastened with a diamond buckle. The train bore the same embroideries upon green satin, with the corners more heavily decorated in similar fashion. The fancy for striped materials is seen in many of the Court gowns, either

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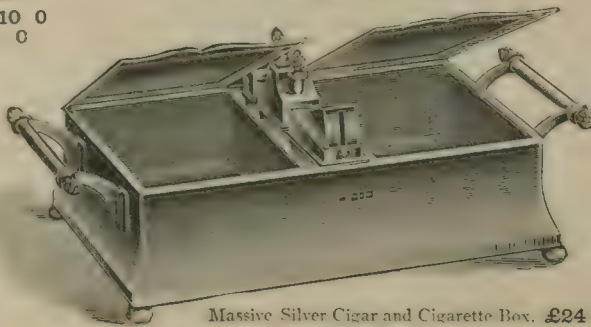


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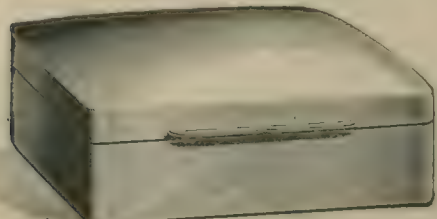
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SHEFFIELD.

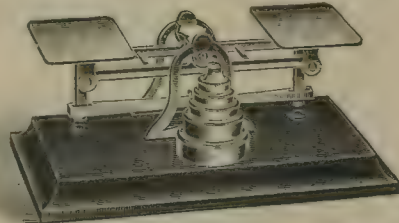
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5 inches long, £2 18 0Silver Hot Milk and Water Jug.
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‘HOW NOBLE IN REASON! how infinite in faculty! in apprehension, how like a God!’

‘Nature listening whilst Shakespeare played, and wondered at the work herself had made.’—CHURCHILL.

HIS MIND WAS THE HORIZON BEYOND WHICH AT PRESENT WE CANNOT SEE.
—EMERSON.

SHAKESPEARE,

THE SAGE AND SEER OF THE HUMAN HEART.

FORGIVENESS IS NOBLER THAN REVENGE. ‘He taught the Divineness of Forgiveness, Perpetual Mercy, Constant Patience, Endless Peace, Perpetual Gentleness. If you can show me one who knew things better than this man, show HIM! I know him not! If he had appeared as a Divine they would have Burned Him; as a Politician, they would have Beheaded Him; but Destiny made him a Player.’—THE REV. GEORGE DAWSON, M.A.

‘I find no human soul so beautiful these fifteen hundred years!’—CARLYLE.

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‘HE WAS THE MASTER OF THE REVELS TO MANKIND.’



From a Painting by P. F. Poole, R.A. CYMBELINE, Act 3, Scene 6.

On the character of Imogen, who is here pictured disguised as a boy offering payment for food found in the cave of Belarius, Shakespeare lavished all the fascination of his genius; she is the crown and flower of his conception of tender and artless womanhood, Imogen: ‘Good Masters, harm me not. . . . Here’s money for my meat.’ Guiderius: ‘Money, youth?’ Arviragus: ‘All gold and silver rather turn to dirt, as ’tis no better reckoned, but of those who worship dirty Gods!’

‘It has been my happy lot to impersonate not a few ideal women. . . . but Imogen has always occupied the largest place in my heart.’—HELEN FAUCHT.

IF YOU HAVE LOST SYMPATHY YOU ARE EXILED FROM LIGHT!

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Instincts, Inclinations, Ignorance, and Follies. Discipline and Self-Denial, that Precious Boon, the Highest and Best in this Life.

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O BLESSED HEALTH! HE WHO HAS THEE HAS LITTLE MORE TO WISH FOR! THOU ART ABOVE GOLD AND TREASURE!

“’Tis thou who enlargest the soul and open’st all its powers to receive instruction and to relish virtue. He who has thee has little more to wish for, and he that is so wretched as to want thee, wants everything with thee.”—STERNE.

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(READ THE PAMPHLET GIVEN WITH EACH BOTTLE.)

It is not too much to say that its merits have been published, tested, and approved literally from pole to pole, and that its cosmopolitan popularity to-day presents one of the most signal illustrations of commercial enterprise to be found in our trading records.

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as in the case just described carried out in the trimming, or in the material itself. A conspicuous gown will surely be one in alternate rose-red chiffon velvet and white-ribbed silk stripes for the train, over a skirt of rose-coloured chiffon trimmed with lace and roses.

For Court, as for all other important functions, even ladies who have the regular attention of good maids generally prefer to engage the more highly skilled services of a professional coiffeur. Leading specialists in dressing the hair for Court plumes and diamonds are the well-known firm of Messrs. C. Bond and Son, who have been for many years at 43, New Bond Street, and have just removed to splendid new premises a few doors off—namely, 61, New Bond Street. Here they have a series of private rooms for ladies' hair-tinting, shampooing, and dressing, as well as for manicure and face-massage. The daintily decorated rooms are provided with all the most up-to-date appliances for their business. An American invention is an electric hair-drying apparatus, both quick and agreeable in doing its work. From Paris, at the suggestion of one of the smartest of English Peereesses, Messrs. Bond have obtained a support in which the head can, if preferred, recline comfortably backwards instead of being bent over a basin while the hair is being shampooed. Then there are the admirable complete "transformations," and also the "additions" of little clusters of curls or top coils that modern fashion so requires when a lady's own hair is not very abundant; and a fine stock of combs, the very latest in design and the most beautiful in detail that can be discovered, including the new tall Spanish combs now in vogue, is to be inspected and selected from at 61, New Bond Street.



AN EXCELLENT TAILOR-MADE.

Dark summer cloth composes this gown, relieved with white cloth at the revers and cuffs. The stitched tabs on the corselet skirt give a graceful effect to it, and the bolero is similarly treated.

Linen dresses trimmed with cloth are rather an anomaly, but in the endeavour to be original this idea has been evolved, and the effect is good. Strappings of white cloth on a white linen dress show up well, for the diversity of surface produces a pretty play of light and shade. More serviceable are the washing trimmings, for the whole gown can then be submitted to the laundry. At the same time, it is to be borne in mind that any linen dress, howsoever trimmed, will not look so well after being in the wash-tub as it did before, and that it is worth while to send it to the more costly, but also more artistic, processes of the professional cleaner, supposing it to be sufficiently dainty in make to be worth keeping in nice condition. Coarse guipure lace and Irish crochet are the most harmonious trimmings for linen. For the more dainty cotton fabrics, such as batiste and mercerised cotton voile and lawn, a selection of one of the delicately embroidered muslin or lawn trimmings is to be recommended. These are to be found in all shades of cream, deepening to ecru; the embroidery on them is usually in self-colour, but some are brightened with tiny flowerets of

pink or pale blue that harmonises the trimming with the fabric of the gown. Broderie Anglaise has not lost any of its popularity, and bands of this in dead-white trim cotton frocks of all colours; checks in lawn look well so trimmed. Muslins are delightful in tint and design this summer. They are made usually with a froth of little frills round the feet. Pearl buttons are a favourite addition to the trimmings on all these light gowns. There is sometimes a mixture of materials in the trimming edgings and galons; one finds embroidered lawn edged with imitation Irish crochet, or with Venice point or Valenciennes lace; and again broderie Anglaise will edge an insertion of ecru embroidered muslin galon, very effectively, especially on muslin gowns. Muslins, to look nice, need constant attention; each time they have been worn they want "going over" with a warm iron; they crumple easily, and in this condition are far from lovely objects. They ought to be unlined—that is to say, worn with a separate slip, for convenience in laundering. A genuine muslin washes like the proverbial rag, but, of course, the fine lawn or the painted gauze, that the careless eye may at a glance take for mere muslin, is another story, and must go to the cleaner's. Embroidered muslin worked in thread alone will wash as well as the plain fabric; and frills can be satisfactorily "got up" by a competent laundress.

Belts are very important items in most of the costumes of the day. Under the bolero, which forms the top of so many tailor-made dresses of to-day, a deep and well-fitted belt is indispensable. It is the leading point in the evening Empire frock. Between the edges of a Directoire coat the belt appears as the feature of the under-corsage. To meet the necessities of the blouse and skirt, a well-fitting belt is important. Even the muslin frock is improved by a sash or waistband of some harmonious shade of satin ribbon. The shops are full of belts of all descriptions to meet the exigencies of the case. Elastic belts can be obtained of any depth, finished with embroideries in steel or gold beads, and with a buckle of the same material; these are very useful, as they draw in closely yet comfortably to any figure. These and other embroidered belts in such materials as kid, brocade silk, and velvet are quite costly, ranging according to the quality of the decoration from four guineas to half-a-guinea. Elastic belts made of narrower bands joined together by a buckle front and back are much cheaper; it seems as if the width rapidly increases the cost of production. For morning dresses of serge or cloth, and for blouses and skirts, patent-leather belts are fashionable, and so are dull-surfaced kid, and both are inexpensive. For afternoon wear the belts obtainable are some of them as carefully fitted and heavily boned as if they were corsets; one of these, if you are lucky enough to have a figure of stock size so that you can be fitted, will give great smartness to a plain muslin gown. A pair of well-chosen buckles will often suffice to produce a very smart effect with plain ribbon for the belt that they hold. FILOMENA.

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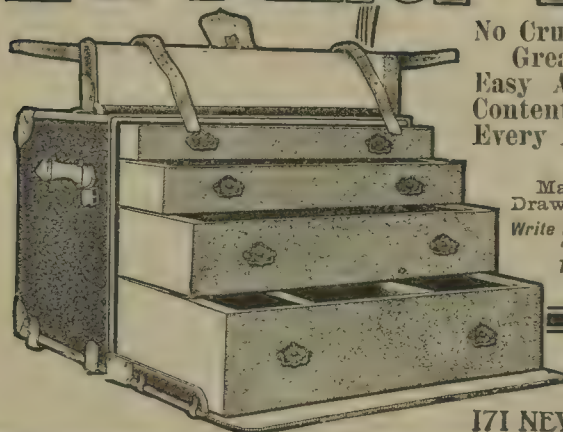
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THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE Chantrey Possibilities are more amusing than the Chantrey Purchases at Burlington House. It does not take long to inspect the actual canvases that are to be shown for ever and a day in the Tate Gallery; but the visitor enjoys the recreation of unofficially selecting another £3000 or so worth of paint that would seem to an eye of unacademic prepossession to be a better bargain. It may be ill to write of bargains when so uncommercial an institution as the National Gallery of British Art is the theme; but the Chantrey Trustees, when they wrathfully declare themselves even as good judges of the art of painting as the average critic, drive their censors to think of prices, so that Mr. D. S. MacColl has become an expert in finance; and has not Mr. Roger Fry been spirited away to the land of dollars?

While it cannot be an exact and ascertained fact that the Trustees do not buy the best pictures, since taste is a study in contraries, we may assuredly state that they do not spend their trust moneys with the maximum of wisdom. The picture that brings shillings to the Academy turnstile does not certainly bring shillings to the artist; or if to the artist, recent sales at Christie's show that it does not bring shillings to the purchaser who resells, or to his children, or to their children. Moreover the picture, like the play, that is interesting (as Mr. Craig's "Heretic" may be interesting) as a passing show is far from being a certainly important feature in a permanent gallery. And if the visitor to the Academy is content with the easy, unemotional view of nature found in Mr. Farquharson's "Birnam Wood," he is excused on the score that it would be distracting to visit Burlington House with exposed nerves; but in the National Gallery of British Art the burden of a greater strain upon the feelings would gladly be accepted. And yet the pictures bought by the Trustees of the Chantrey Bequest are those easy in their appeal—comfortable landscape, cheap

drama, confiding anecdote. Nothing so stimulating as Mr. Clausen's "Winter Morning," so inspiring as Mr. Wetherbee's "Wings of the Morning," so illusive-sunny as Mr. La Thangue's "Bracken," so remote as Mr. Adrian Stokes's "Isles of the Adriatic," so strenuous as Mr. Sargent's "Mountains of Moab." Indeed, it would seem that our National Gallery of British Art must be a gallery of mediocrities, made of small ambitions, sights for sluggish eyes.

sense betrayals of knowledge gleaned by an eye of penetration, his picture of the mountains of Moab, of the stony landscape, of the straggling and struggling vegetation, is an extraordinarily complete example of character-study. In this same power of characterisation of the face of Nature, who, in truth, wears so many expressions that her face is as rich a study as that of humanity, Mr. Buxton Knight, known among his friends as the "new Constable," excels.

He, like Mr. Clausen, has this year painted the country wearing a mask of snow; his canvas, "The Hamlet: Winter Sunshine," and Mr. Clausen's "A Winter Morning," bring into one Academy two pictures that have succeeded where there is generally failure—two pictures of observation, and observation well expressed. Mr. Clausen's work is, of course, the more acute; it has the rarer qualities; it is transfigured with the bright lights and reflected lights of early morning and of snow; the canvas smiles with brilliancy and is as gay as such a scene may in reality show itself to a healthy eye. Of other canvases filled with sunshine and the open-air spirit Mr. La Thangue's are, as usual, the most notable. Powerful indeed is the delineation of the strongly coloured sunlight that deluges the figures in "Carting Bracken," while for charm, the essential charm of things Italian, his two Ligurian subjects in the last room recover for the visitor the light heart he

may have lost in the preceding galleries. Of the two, "Winter in Liguria" is the most pleasure-compelling, for here Mr. La Thangue's powers of selection seem to have crowded into the one canvas all the especially delightful accessories of an Italian scene: the well with its whitewashed walls, the well-water, the flowers deliciously cool in the shadow—the whole a world of colour and contrasts.

Mr. Wetherbee's instinctively idyllic and classic mood is recurringly delightful at Burlington House. After a



A MYTHOLOGICAL SUBJECT IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY: THE NYMPHS POOL.

FROM THE PAINTING BY C. W. WYLLIE.

Of all the year's landscapes (and they are the chief strength of the exhibition) none is more convincing in its reality than this bit of Moab by Mr. Sargent. This is not the easy reality of a "Birnam Wood" or a "Deserted Mill," those now national canvases; it is the burning reality of an acute comprehension. It has oftentimes been said, not always with full justification, we think, that Mr. Sargent makes revelation in his portraits, however unwilling his sitters may be to reveal themselves. But if his portrait of Lord Roberts, of the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Guest, of Miss Coats, are in no

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A novel trial under official observation is now in progress, the feature of the test being that the thousand miles run is continuous. The Automobile Club to-day issued the following:—

An 18 h.p. Regent car entered by Messrs. S. F. Edge (Limited) commenced a thousand miles continuous trial under the club's observation last night at 7 p.m., the first journey being to a point about four miles beyond Cheltenham and back. The car reached Down-st., London, at 7.24 this morning, having run throughout the night with great regularity.

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procession of pictures wherein the genius of the classic or the idyllic is constrained and forced into service against its will, a real pleasure is ours to greet it in its own native character. Mr. Wetherbee has the spirit, and can do without the accessory; his "Wings of the Morning" has a dash that is inspiring. The young labourer who rides the centre one of three horses straight at the spectator from out a sea-ward dawn is deified by his place against the sky and by Mr. Wetherbee's sense of the romantic. In the same room, the tenth, there is wonderfully little that is interesting or praiseworthy, although here is the picture of the year in the sense of sensation. That the Academy should give its welcome to sensationalism of the kind may be objected to by those who believe that a picture exists in the refinements of tone and colour and composition, and not in the crude and violent statement of platitude that can be expressed only too easily in words. But when patriotism is so ingeniously allied to religion as in "The Ever-Open Door," how could authority deny the right of Mr. Goetze's picture to hang where it is? Of a motley crowd preparing to go through the door of death into eternity the only figure to receive angelic welcome is not the cardinal or the child, but a gentleman in khaki! A quieter sermon is preached with pleasant craft by a picture hanging immediately opposite, Mr. Orrin Peck's "The Blessing of the Plants: Santa Barbara."

In a list of the pictures that satisfy and gratify, Mr. Arnesby Brown's landscapes take a high place. In an early room Mrs. Swynnerton's "Elizabeth at Wemmergill" contains passages of remarkable colour; it is good in arrangement and striking as a whole. Mr. Edward Stott, who paints with as much refinement and research as anyone working at the present day, has not dealt with any noticeable effect in his latest work, and it therefore makes less mark than usual on these walls. Mr. Tuke also, although he has painted with his usual charm,

does not compel the attention. On the other hand, Mr. Adrian Stokes is to the front with his "Islands of the Adriatic." Mr. Stanhope Forbes's "Against Regatta Day" is admirable in its observation and straightforward paint. We close these notes with the mention of a picture that by the very reason of its



Photo. Macture Macdonald.

A NEW TURBINE FOR THE ARDROSSAN-BELFAST DAYLIGHT SERVICE.

The new Royal Mail turbine steamer "Viper" was built by the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd., for the Ardrossan-Belfast daylight service of Messrs. G. and J. Burns, Glasgow. The service speed of the vessel is twenty-two knots, and she stopped in the remarkably short time of 1½ minutes from full speed ahead.

subdued tones, by the unobtrusiveness of its excellent colour, cannot be passed unnoticed in the large gallery—this is "The Blue Gown" by Mr. George Henry.

We have received a remarkable brochure on the creation and development of the typewriter industry, the marvellous success of which is due to the energy and enterprise of Messrs. Wyckoff, Seamans, and Benedict, of the Remington Typewriter Company. For the last five and a half years the annual aggregate earnings of the Remington houses in New York and Chicago amount to over 31,000,000 dollars.

contempt. People are beginning to declare that the "Ring" is tedious, that there are moments when dramatic interest ceases altogether, that the recurrence of themes is monotonous, and that people have praised the Cycle hitherto with eyes and ears shut. These curious comments seem to suggest that the spirit of the hour moves away from what is serious to what is trivial. The "Ring" is unquestionably the finest, most strenuous, and most completely beautiful artwork that opera knows. If we subtract Wagner from opera, what is left? For the most part the residue consists of third-rate melodrama set to purely sensuous music—work in which the dramatic action, such as it is,

MUSIC.

THE mischances that befell the "Ring" performances on the opening and second nights held sway down to the end of the first Cycle. Singers struggled manfully with colds, and the "Dusk of the Gods" found Herr Konrad unable to sing. His part was taken, at shortest notice, by Herr Anton Bürger, who had sung the Tristan music on the previous night, a fact which disarms criticism. In spite of all shortcomings, whether brought about by indisposition or other causes, the first "Ring" was a creditable production, and it speaks well for the resources of Covent Garden that no trouble availed to postpone or delay a performance. Herren Lieban, Zador, and Raboth have added to their reputation, and honours fall to two English ladies—Mesdames Kirkby Lunn and Agnes Nicholls.

The second "Ring," in which Van Rooy is singing the Wotan music, Herr Anthes is the Siegfried, while Ternina and Frau Gadsby appear in turn as Brünnhilde, is still in progress, and an impression must await its completion.

There has been a curious revolt in some quarters during the past few days against Wagner and his Cycle; it would appear that familiarity has bred

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halts and limps like a cripple, in which the great singer is glorified until he lives outside the picture, in which it is permissible for applause to be interpolated as the audience desires, and there is no serious attempt to arrest and hold attention. Operatic values are relative; we can but accept the best, and little good is likely to come from abusing what is best because it is not better. The protests against the "Ring" are hardly likely to carry weight as long as Dr. Richter's presence in the orchestra ensures a perfect musical interpretation of the master's work.

In the interval between the first and the second "Ring" "Faust" was given, and Mlle. Donalda sang Marguerite's music with a freshness and variety of tone and a beauty of phrasing that were delightful. The Mephistopheles of M. Journet was a splendid piece of work from either a musical or dramatic standpoint, but M. Altchewsky's first appearance as Faust was not altogether pleasing. The attractions of the high C and its immediate neighbours were fatal to his tone, and in the first scene the grey-bearded philosopher seemed to forget that he was supposed to be an old man, and made no attempt to bring his voice within proper compass.

Two novelties were given on Friday night, the first being "The Vagabond and the Princess" of Poldini, and the second "The Barber of Bagdad," to which we referred a week or two ago. Poldini's opera was conducted by Mr. Percy Pitt, who was strongly recommended for the work by no less a judge than Dr. Richter. "Der Vagabund" is founded upon one of Hans Christian Andersen's fairy stories, and though the orchestral setting seems at times too heavy, too much elaborated for the subject, the charm of story and music is undeniable.

The interpretation was quite satisfactory. "The Barber of Bagdad" is, we think, worthy to rank by the side of "Die Meistersinger" as one of the best comic operas that Covent Garden has ever given to its public. Granting that the interpretation of things Eastern is decidedly funny without being vulgar, and betrays a curious ignorance of the simplest conventions of the Moslem's life, there is nothing more to cavil at. The

to understand why "The Barber of Bagdad" has enjoyed more than twenty years' popularity in Germany, and one can but regret that we have had so long to wait for London production. Herr Knüpfer's Barber is beyond proper praise within the limits of our space. His singing and acting were of the highest order, informed throughout by just the right spirit of pure comedy. Herr Jörn as Nureddin, Herr Nietan as the Cadi, and Herr Zador as the Caliph were thoroughly in the spirit of the opera, which had the benefit of Dr. Richter's direction. "The Barber of Bagdad" should enjoy success in London.

In this week's issue of the *Lady's Pictorial* are reproduced a series of eight peculiarly interesting photographs of King Edward and Queen Alexandra in Athens, taken by the Queen of the Hellenes during their recent visit, and reproduced from the actual films taken by her Majesty.

Under the title of "At Home and Abroad," Mr. Austin Brereton has written an attractive little guide to the principal holiday resorts. He starts from Charing Cross, where he gives an interesting historical survey of the site now occupied by the Grand Hotel, and incidentally he mentions the desirability of that caravanserai. Before leaving town Mr. Brereton takes his fellow-travellers to the

Hôtel Victoria, and then through Eaton Square to the Grosvenor Hotel. Brighton, Dover, Margate, and the Isle of Wight, Monte Carlo, Cannes, and Dieppe are also described from the tourist's point of view, and in small compass the author gives a great deal of excellent advice as to where to go and where to stay. The book is pleasantly illustrated, and is published by the Gordon Hotels, Limited.



Photo, West.

OLD ENGLAND ONCE MORE: THE "RENOWN" BRINGING THE PRINCE OF WALES HOME FROM INDIA.

As the "Renown" came up Portsmouth Harbour the vessels in the port manned ship and dressed, and the ships and forts saluted. The royal children went out to meet their father and mother.

humorous idea of the story is subtly preserved, and even developed. On the musical side it is hard to know which is the more to be admired—the sense of humour that prompted Cornelius to give the Barber such work as his wonderful roudades in burlesque of the old-fashioned Italian manner, or the wonderful technical skill that made the four and five part writing and the elaborate choruses move with such grace and distinction. It is easy



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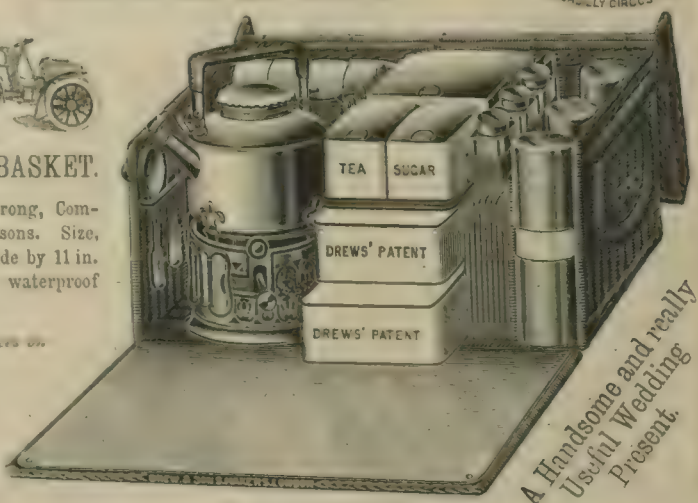
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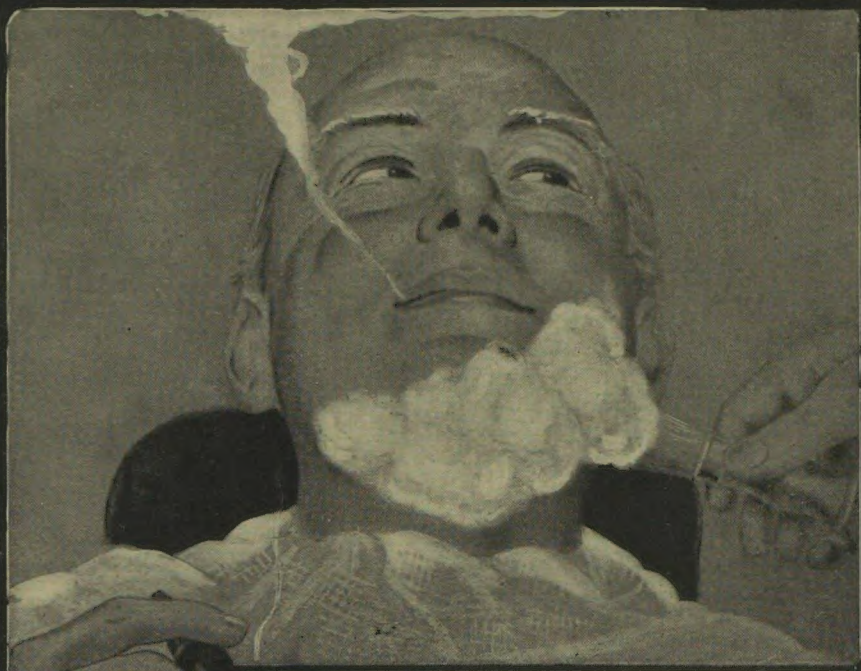
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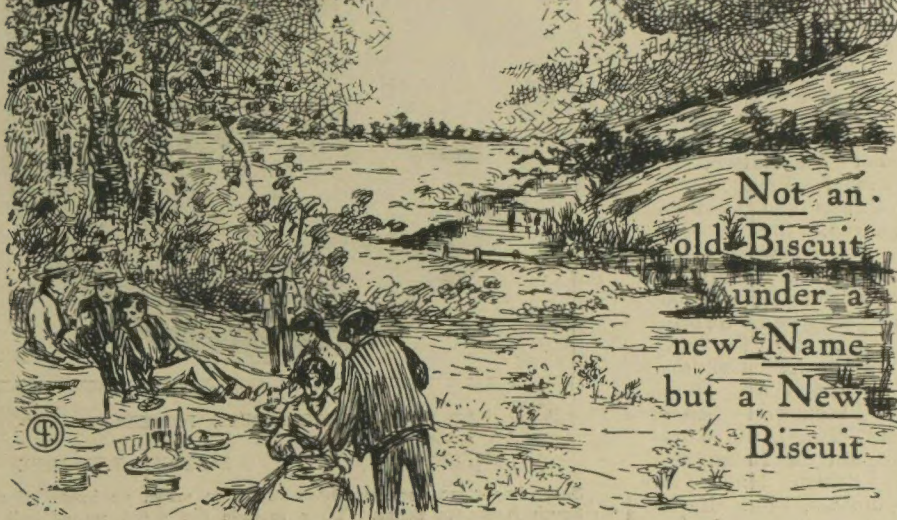
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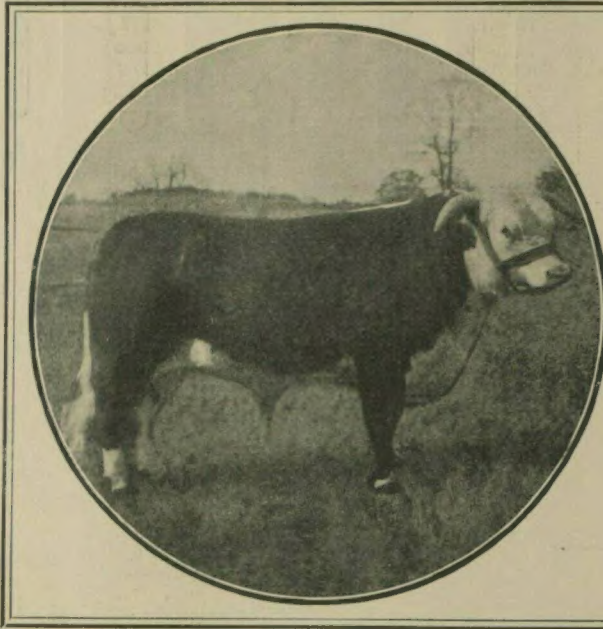
WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Jan. 24, 1900) of the HON. CHARLES ARTHUR ELLIS, of Frensham Hall, Shottersmill, Surrey, and 36, Piccadilly, who died on March 30, was proved on May 7 by the Earl of Desart, Cecil Chaplin, and William George Frederick Cavendish-Bentinck, the value of the property amounting to £286,419. The testator gives £1000 each to the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution, All Saints' Convalescent Hospital (Eastbourne), the Curates' Augmentation Fund, the Society for the Relief of Foreigners in Distress, the Metropolitan Visiting and Relief Association, the National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children, the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association, the Ragged School Union, the Victoria Hospital for Children, the Cripples' Home and Industrial School (Marylebone), the Royal Hospital for Incurables, the British Home for Incurables, the Earlswood Asylum for Idiots, and the Surgical Aid Society. He further

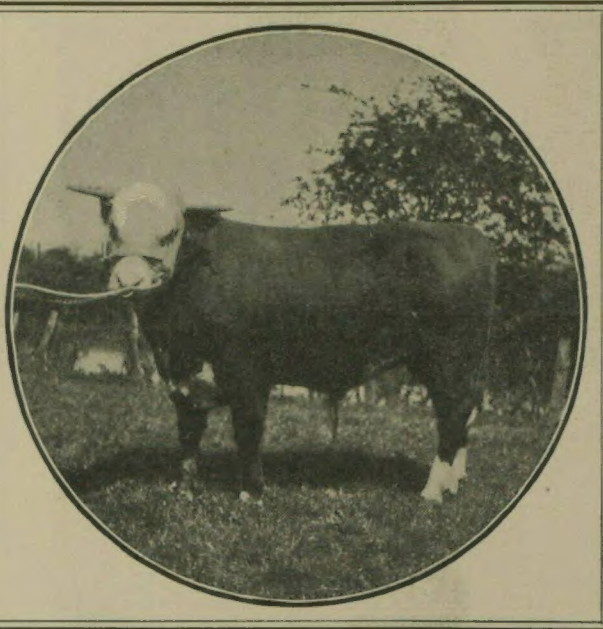
gives £10,000 to his cousin, General Sir Arthur Ellis, and £10,000 each to his children, except Harry and Mary; £10,000 each to the children of his brother, the Hon. and Rev. William Charles Ellis; £100 each

to his executors; £500 per annum to Mrs. Helen Hopkins; £5000 and £400 per annum to Mrs. Florence Lawton; £10,000, in trust, for Mary Elizabeth Thynne; £5000, in trust, for his godson, Seymour Charles Egerton; £5000 each to Ralph Charlton Palmer and Lancelot Iveson; and other legacies. The residue of his property is to be held upon like trusts as those of a settlement made in January 1900.

The will (dated May 4, 1894) of MR. HENRY LIDDELL-GRAINGER, of Ayton Castle, Berwick, and late of Middleton Lodge, Northumberland, who died on Nov. 5 last, has been proved by Mrs. Jane Alice Salkeld Liddell-Grainger, the widow, John Liddell, and Thomas William Thompson, the value of the real and personal estate being £272,168. The testator gives £500 each to his executors; an annuity of £5000 to his wife while she remains his widow, or £1500 per annum should she again marry; £500 to his sister, Annie Jerningham; £500 to his brother, Edward Liddell; and £20,000, in trust, for each of his younger children. The residue of his estate he



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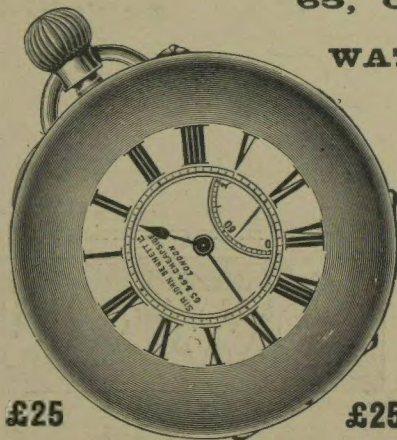
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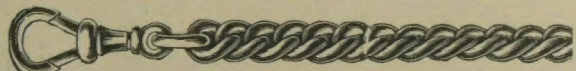
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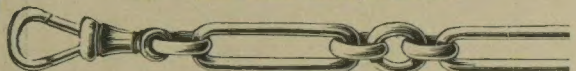
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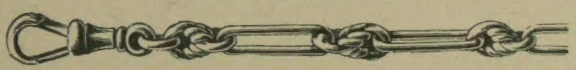
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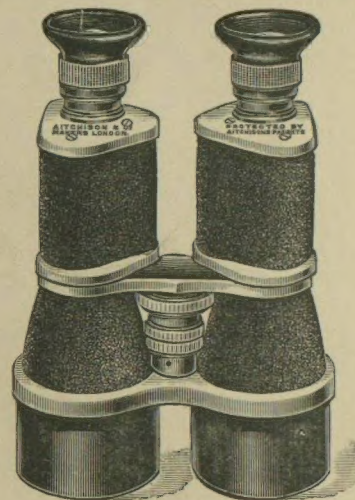


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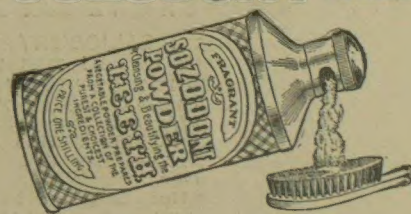
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leaves to his son who shall first attain twenty-five years of age.

The will (dated May 2, 1905) of MR. MARK SILVERSTON, of 21, Tavistock Square, and the Stock Exchange, who died on April 21, was proved on May 8 by Maurice Silverston, Henry Salaman Harris, and Jacob Adolphus Davis, the value of the real and personal estate being £192,205. The testator gives £100 each to his brothers Abraham and Jalg, and his sisters, Esther Platnauer and Abigail Goldring; £100 each to his grandchildren; £100 to and £20,000 in trust for his son Abraham; £50 each to the Board of Guardians, and the Jews' Hospital and Orphan Home; and £20 each to the Jews' Free School, the Institution for the Indigent Blind, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, and the United Synagogue. The residue of his property he leaves in trust as to one-fourth each to his children—Maurice, Jacob, Mrs. Henrietta Harris, and Mrs. Sarah Davis.

The will (dated Feb. 15, 1904) of MR. JOHN BLATHERWICK, of Sheffield, who died on Feb. 28, has been proved by John Bertram Blatherwick, the son, Thomas Walker Leaper Terry, and Cooper Corbridge, the value of the property being £153,852. The testator gives £2000, in trust, for his granddaughter, Dorothy Toyne; an annuity of £40 to his daughter Mrs. Florence Dyson Toyne, whom he had already provided for; £150 each to Thomas W. L. Terry and Cooper Corbridge; £250 each to his nieces, Mary Ann Murphy, Jane Shepherd, and Elizabeth Humby; £250 to his nephew, John Slater; and legacies to servants. The residue of his property he leaves, as to one-fifth, in trust to pay £80 per annum to his daughter-in-law, the widow of his son Harold Nelson; and subject thereto for his grandson Ronald, and one-fifth each in trust

for his children John Bertram, Mabel, Nora, and Mrs. Blanch Searls.

The will (dated Dec. 5, 1905) of MR. ROBERT HAUXWELL COVERDALE, of Hartlepool, Durham, shipowner, who died on Dec. 20, has been proved by John Coverdale, the son, Sydney Hogg, and Tobias Harry Tilly, the value of the property being £101,046. The testator gives £350 per annum, and his house and furniture, in trust, for his wife; £300 to his daughter, Muriel; £200 to Sydney Hogg; and his business to his son John, he taking the testator's brother-in-law, John Sanders, into partnership. The residue of his property he leaves to his children.

The will (dated Jan. 3, 1905) of MR. HORATIO BRIGHT, of Lydgate Hall, Sheffield, and Moscar Rest, Moscar, Ecclesfield, has been proved by Samuel Doncaster, William Mitchell Eadon, and Sydney Jessop Robinson, the value of the estate being £137,765. The testator gives £250, the household furniture, and his residence, Moscar Rest, to his wife, Mrs. Clara Minnie Bright; £2000 to Robert Anderson Hill; £1000 to Thomas William Worsdell; £500 each to Luke Longbottom and George Macallum; and £200 to Albert Edward Cheetham. The residue of his property is to be held, in trust, to pay the income thereof to Mrs. Bright for life or widowhood, or an annuity of £100 should she again marry; and subject thereto to his issue by her, as she shall appoint.

The will (dated Feb. 1, 1906) of MR. SYDNEY SMITH, of Clovelly, Grove Park, part-proprietor of the *Sportsman*, who died on April 11, was proved on May 8 by Henry Batty Smith and Sydney Augustus Smith, the sons, the value of the estate being £122,589. He gives one-third of his shares in Ashley and Smith, Limited, to

his son Sydney Augustus, and the remainder, less 800, to his son Henry Batty; £500 to his daughter, Mrs. Mary Alice Leleu; £500 to George Kent Smith; £1000 to Nesbitt Owen; £18,000 debentures in Ashley, Smith to his son Henry Batty; £5000 debentures to his son Sydney Augustus; and £2000 to his daughter-in-law, Lilian Emily Batty Smith. He also gives £5000 shares and £1500 debentures in Torbay Hotels, Limited, in trust, for his daughter Mrs. Leleu; £3000 shares and £2000 debentures in such company and 200 shares in Ashley and Smith, in trust, for each of his daughters, Jessie, Sarah Kate, Eleanor, and Ann; and the remainder of his holding in the hotel company to his two sons. The residue of his property he leaves to his children.

The will (dated March 2, 1896) of MRS. SARAH CODE, of The Rookery, Marazion, Cornwall, has been proved by Mrs. Mary Ford Lewis and Mrs. Eleanor Colton Quick, the daughters, and Thomas Willis Field, the value of the estate amounting to £104,335. The testatrix gives £500 each to the Penzance Infirmary and Dispensary and the National Life-boat Institution; £200 each to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney; the Infant Orphan Asylum; the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum; the United Kingdom Beneficent Association; and the National Benevolent Institution; £1000, in trust, for the Public Institute, Library, and Reading-room at Marazion; £500, in trust, for All Saints' Church, Marazion; £3000 each to her two daughters; £6000 to her sister, Amelia Tovar; the income from £6000 to her sister, Emily Field, for life; £1000 each to her sons-in-law, the Rev. Frederick Ernest Lewis and John Quick; and other legacies. The residue of her property she leaves, in trust, for her two daughters and their husbands and children.

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